The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,991—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MEDALS AWARDED

57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,

Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Pre

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3950	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March.
B.I. SHANNON	4130	800	E. Crewe	Saturday 25th March.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B. I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3950	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	Saturday. 22nd April.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

‡ This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

8th March	19th April
22nd ,,	3rd May
5th April	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May ,,
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 28, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 5th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th March, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 1st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,997 tons, on the 2nd March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,600	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th ,,
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	29th ,,
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	13th May.
HISPANIA	3,390	S. Abroy	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, February 22, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YELLOW LEATHER POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

Per Dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

A SOUND CLARET

AT A MODERATE PRICE.

KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD CLARET (Prize Medal, Amsterdam, 1883) is a genuine Bordeaux Wine of better quality than many other brands at higher prices.

Per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-8. Per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHICKEN WINE.

INVALUABLE for weak or debilitated Patients, or where solid food cannot be given. A liqueur glassful equals in strengthening properties a teacupful of strong Chicken Broth. Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE

GUARANTEED by using KEMP'S SAFETY RAZOR. Makes a pleasure of what is so often a painful operation. Cutting or injury to the skin impossible. Price, Rs. 5 each.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND

WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT.

THE BEST GOODS ONLY AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER and Co., is one of the PUREST and most WHOLESOME WHISKEYS before the Public.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER and Co., is imported BY THEM ALONE, and cannot be procured ELSEWHERE.

HIGHLAND MALT

Has acquired a reputation throughout India, which is equalled by no other, and has been everywhere COMMENDED by the most COMPETENT JUDGES.

HIGHLAND MALT

Is what it pretends to be—A GENUINE SCOTCH WHISKY neither Doctored nor Coloured.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.

NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8

MADE TO ORDER.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P Rs. 21 doz

EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.

DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.

Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.

EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.

ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth, for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES & Co

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NURSERY REQUISITES.

BOAT-SHAPED FEEDERS.
All Glass, with Glass Stoppers.
" " Boxwood Stoppers.
Gilbertson's New Feeding Bottle.
Maw's New Patent Feeding Bottle, with Screw Glass Stopper.

TUBE FEEDING BOTTLES.
All Glass, with Metal Mounts.
The "Alexandra," with Screw Glass Stopper.
The "Alexandra," with Porcelain Mounts.
The "Perfection," with Screw Glass Stopper.

FEEDING BOTTLE SUNDRIES.
Feeder Regulators, Spare Glass Tubes, India Rubber Tubing, Tube Brushes, Bottle Brushes, India Rubber Teats, Calve's Teats.

Teething Rings and Pads.
Baby Comforters.
Waterproof Bibs.
Nursery Lamps.
Vaccination Shields.
Feeding Cups.
Breast Drawers or Relievers.
Nipple Shields.
Nipple Shells.
Nursing Aprons.
Waterproof Sheeting.

INFANTS' FOODS, &c.
Benger's Food, Nestle's Food.
Mellin's Food, Savory and Moore's Food.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Robinson's Groats, Swiss Milk, &c.

BOMBAY: Victoria House, Byculla: Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, and Cumballa Hill. | PHILLIPS & CO., LD., CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS. | POONA: Temple House, Camp and Bhoolwar Peit, City.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to any-one who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES

IS

PURE AND UNRIVALLED.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1893.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PAPARIDINE.

THE new and Certain Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Flatulent, Diarrhœa, Gastric Catarrh, &c.

Recommended by the most Eminent Medical Authorities.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.

Admission—One Rupee.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "JUBA" WILL SAIL for above Ports on SATURDAY, the 4th March.

Reduce Rates of Freights, Cargo, and Passages apply to

ESSA THAUER,
No. 194, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohola.

S. S. "CITY OF DUNDEE," ARRIVED 28TH FEBRUARY, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expens s.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th February 1893.

"ASLOUN" S. S. Has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and will DISCHARGE HER CARGO in the PRINCE'S and VICTORIA WET DOCKS.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, if any, and take Delivery of their Goods at once.

Claims, if any, must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and the claims must be submitted prior to the Steamer's Sailing, or they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. "Asloun."

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Limited, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 2nd Proximo, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 27th February, 1893.

NOTICE.

AUSTRIAN-LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

HAVING been TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICE of this Company at TRIESTE, I have THIS DAY HANDED OVER CHARGE of the BOMBAY AGENCY to MR. O. VON HOFFER, who has been APPOINTED AGENT at BOMBAY.

J. JANNI,
Agent-General.

Bombay, 1st March, 1893.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 28th instant till the 28th March next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 27th February, 1893.

BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Exchange will be held in the Room of the Exchange, Grant Buildings, No. 52, Block VII, Colaba, on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1893, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To consider the advisability of registering the Exchange under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

2.—To raise a Capital of Rs. 25,000, divided into 250 shares of Rs. 100 each (with power to increase) if the above resolution is agreed to.

3.—To appoint a Committee to put the above resolutions in effect and to draw up a memorandum and Articles of Association under the Act.

By Order of the Committee,

H. F. BILPUDIWALA,
Secretary.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. VUSSONJEE NANDJEE has NO AUTHORITY to SIGN the name of either the firm of SOONDERDASS SHAMJEE and Co., the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of The JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, or of the said JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, and NOTICE is hereby given that the said firm of Soonderdass Shamjee and Co., and the said Company will not be bound by any papers or documents which the above-named Mr. VUSSONJEE NANDJEE may sign in the name of the said firm or in the name of the said Company, from and after this date.—Dated this 25th February, 1893.

GOCULDASS MADHAWJEE,
Managing Partner in the firm of Soonderdass Shamjee and Company, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of The Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, at 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1893, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1892, declare a dividend, elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th February, 1893.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1893, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1892.

II.—To declare a dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the place of Messrs. K. M. Heeramanock and D. C. Shroff who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday the 1st March to Wednesday the 15th March, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

23, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st March 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUTHS AND BOYS', SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guarantee 1 to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

LOST.—Last Sunday Evening, a Young FOX TERRIER SLUT, white body with black patch, black head, tan spots over eyes. Reward Rs. 10 for her recovery.—J. HEWITT, Mount Road, Mazagon.

LOST.—A BLACK DOG, with small yellow Spots over eyes, round tail, red silk collar, named Gog. Any one bringing it to the FRENCH CONSULATE will be Rewarded.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-6, 2-4 and 2-2 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected Java and Dindigul Tobacco, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

THREE FLOORS, TO BE LET, from 1st March, in Fort, Church Gate Street, will be repaired and oil painted. Apply at MORTON, MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BUNGALOW, TO LET, FURNISHED, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, for April, May and June, healthy and cool. Rent Moderate. Apply to No. "33," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill. Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

LONAULI.—TO LET, a large well-furnished BUNGALOW, suitable for two Families. Apply to J. KILLEN, H. M's. I. M. Dockyard.

TO LET.—A Commodious HOUSE, of two Compartments, at Chowpatty, near the Wilson College, for Family Residence. Each compartment consists of three Floors, with a large Verandah, a Drawing-room, and three Large and Airy Bed-rooms, a Cook-room, Godown, and separate Latrine. For particulars regarding Rents, &c., apply to the owner, Mr. ABOOBUCKER JAMAL, on the Premises.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 7 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, all Sizes, black, also Tan Oxford or Strap.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FRAMJI COWASJI, 60, TAMARIND Lane, Bombay, Agent for Machinery of all descriptions, SOLE AGENT for Messrs. CROSSLEY BROS., LD. whose well known Gas Engines have received the highest Awards, Crystal Palace Electric Exhibition, and Messrs D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Manufacturers.

RECEIVED Symphonia Organs with 3 music rolls and case complete. Rs. 80. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Best Hams as supplied to several Hotels, Clubs, and Messes. Freshness and Quality confidently guaranteed. Bacon on Cut As. 12 per lb. Double Gloster Cheese on Cut As. 13 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

WANTED AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, full plate PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, in good condition.—"Box 2," care of this office.

CHEDDAR CHEESE.—Very fresh, per lb. As. 12. Whole Loaf per lb. 11 As. Original Cases per lb. As. 10½.—PEARSE & Co., Wholesale Importers of Oilman Stores, Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. LUKMIDASS & Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, have removed to Kalbadevi Road, No. 182, opposite Thomson and Co., Chemists; have also received new Stock by the last Mail.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

SINGING and PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have lived at the Alexandra Hotel Frere Road, Bombay, for some days, during which time I found everything very satisfactory. The food good and well cooked, attendance good, and servants respectful. The room well ventilated, and the management at all times willing to meet the wishes of boarders.—MARK CARROL, Bengal.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and commodious. Two new Detached Houses are lately built for the convenience of families wishing to have separate houses. Early applications for Hot Season requested. Terms Moderate.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Food Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

"BUSCH and BARNEWITZ'S well-known first quality GERMAN PROVISIONS can now be obtained, Retail, from C. COLLONELLO and Co.," Italian Stores, Meadow Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay a the Mofussil postage extra.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 2nd MARCH, it being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

TENDERS are invited before 5th March for the SUPPLY of FRESH PROVISIONS, LIVE STOCK and FODDER to Her Majesty's Ships and Indian Troopships at Bombay.

Forms and particulars may be obtained on BOARD H. M. S. TENASSERIM, in Bombay Harbour.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared TO RECEIVE at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 1st March next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 11 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is given.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 21st February, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DELIVERY OF PARCELS AT POONA.

THE Public are hereby informed that on and after the 1st March next, until further notice, Mr. G. E. PILCHER will DELIVER PARCELS ARRIVING at POONA STATION for the Company and all charges due thereon should be paid to him.

2. The following will be the charges for this service in addition to the Railway freight, namely:—

1 to 5 Seers.....One Anna.
Over 5 up to 10 Seers.....One Anna Six Pice.
Over 10 and up to 20 Seers.....Two Annas.

With an addition of One Pie per seer on each Parcel, which weighs more than Twenty Seers.

3.—Senders of Parcels to Poona are requested to advise the Company's Staff at the forwarding Station, either verbally or in writing, whether they wish them booked for delivery or to be kept at the Station until called for.

4.—Mr G. E. Pilcher is authorised to pay Octroi and other charges, demanded by the Municipality of Poona, and to recover the amount so paid from the consignees of Parcels in addition to the charges for conveyance and delivery.

E. W. KELLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM OIL FOR CARRIAGE ROOF LAMPS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager, Rangoon, up to Noon of FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1893, for the SUPPLY to the General Stores, Rangoon, from 1st July, 1893, of 2,000 Gallons per month for 6 months (or more if needed) of Petroleum Oil suitable for use in Railway Carriage Roof Lamps (Baynton's Victoria Burner). The flashing temperature must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's test and must burn without smoking.

A sample of not less than 1 Gallon must accompany each tender.

By Order,

L. C. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper, B. S. Ry.

Storekeeper's Office: Rangoon, 17th January, 1893.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR SUPPLY OF HORSE BRUSHES.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Arsenal, Madras, up to 22nd March, 1893, for SUPPLY to the ARSENAL of 10,000 BRUSHES, horse (more or less), in whole or in part, up to 31st January, 1894.

2.—Printed forms of "lists or schedules" and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are procurable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

3.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, two of which are procurable on application at this office on payment of 8 Annas.

4.—These lists or schedules should be in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which the article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted.

5.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank receipts as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders.

6.—Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected.

7.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Inspector-General of Ordnance, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation.

8.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on the 23rd March 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

9.—In the case of an accepted tender, the tenderer must be prepared to execute an agreement.

10.—In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

11.—On failure of the contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

12.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.

13.—Brushes should be made of the best hog's bristles.

14.—Tenderers should submit samples of the brushes they tender for.

15.—A proportion of at least 5 per cent. of supplies will be pulled to pieces at contractor's risk, if rejected, for examination.

16.—Any brushes not up to approved samples will be rejected, and if the number of rejections is unreasonably large, fines will be levied at the discretion of the Inspector-General of Ordnance up to amount of deposit or the contract cancelled.

17.—The whole number of brushes contracted for must be delivered in equal monthly instalments, the last instalment being delivered by the 31st January 1894.

18.—Information as to the size of wood-work, length of bristles, and on any manufacturing detail can be obtained on application at the Arsenal.

A. L. M. TURNER, Captain, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.

Madras Arsenal, 17th February, 1893.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. ——, through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 10 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per ear including postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 161 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET SES FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of finest qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of all Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
FOLDING TABLES,
Camp Cots, Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING STOVES,
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED WARE,
Luncheon Baskets.
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive), performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead; but for your Lozenges they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!

The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.,

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—13, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
RESERVE FUND	£223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Diocesan Conference, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 7-15 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Race Ordinaries, Mahaluxmi.
Lady Harris' School Treat, Parel, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Aslown (s), and City of Dundee (s), from Liverpool; Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Amana sailed yesterday for Marseilles.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Aslown and City of Dundee entered the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair will be held at Karelwady, on the Thakordwar Road, to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, (to-day).

CONTRIBUTION TO THE POOR-BOX.—Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, acknowledged, with thanks, the receipt of a sum of Rs. 20, contributed by Abdoola Sindhee, for the poor-box.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Dwarka Mikoo, a Hindoo mill-hand, employed at the Khatao Mukarji Mill, situate at Haines Road, Byculla, while at work, on Monday afternoon, got his left hand cut off by machinery in motion. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying as an indoor patient.

ARRIVALS.—Ganesham Dewji, a Marwari Maharaj, arrived in Bombay, on Monday, from Ajmere, with twenty followers. He is staying in a bungalow, at Girgaum Back Road.—Gunoham Gurnaji, a high-priest of the Baniss, arrived in Bombay, on Monday last, with forty followers, and is at present staying at Madhav Bag, near Gowasji Patel Tank.

REPORTED THEFT.—Noorbhoy Vullijee, residing at Jugjivan Keaka Street, has reported that, on Monday afternoon, he locked the door of his room, and went out with his family. During his absence the door of his room was broken open, and sundry articles, consisting of wearing apparel and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 748, stolen from a box, which was forced open by some one.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Monte Carlo.....Karl Rap.
Reminiscences of R. Wagner's Tannhauser ..Hamm.
Valse .....Authograph.....Strauss.
Gavotte.....Wettenmen.....Kluss.
Selection ...H. M. S. Pinafore.....Sullivan.
Galop .....Vivat .....Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CUTTING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.—Jayshanker Poonja, a Hindu, living in a room, at Duncan Road, on Monday afternoon, cut off the nose of a woman, named Champa, his kept mistress. Immediately after cutting the nose, the cutter left the room, and absconded. On the matter being brought to the notice of the police, Inspector Nelmes, of the Khara Talao section, repaired to the place and ordered Champa to be at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. A search is being made for the culprit, and up to yesterday no trace of him could be found.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A PROW.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday, Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, touching the death of Bhicoo Bhiwa, a callasee, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was employed on board a prow as a callassee, and on Monday afternoon, while the prow was lying at the Mazagon Boudor, he went up the main-yard of the craft to furl the sail. His foot accidentally slipped, and he fell down and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital by the water-police, and was admitted for treatment, but he grew worse, and died after a short time. The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday, at Khetwady 7th Lane, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Seeta, a Hindu girl, aged two years. On Sunday last, the mother of the child left a match-box near the deceased, and went out of the room. During her mother's absence the child got hold of the match-box and began playing with it. A friction with the box, caused the matches to ignite, and set fire to the garment of the child. She was extensively burnt all over the body. The cry of the child attracted the attention of the parents, who, running up to the spot, tore off the garment from the person of the deceased and extinguished the flames. Some household remedies were applied; but she did not recover, and died from its effects on Monday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

A CURIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Roberts charged Shaik Abdul Shaik Reman before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with cheating Musamer Mahalsi in respect of Rs. 10. On the 18th of April, 1892, the complainant went to the Colaba Post Office to send a money-order to his wife, Mahalee, at Amritsar. On the money-order form the accused wrote the name and address of his mistress, instead of the actual payee, Mahali. The money-order was then received by the accused on behalf of his mistress, and he also initialled the receipt. The complainant, subsequently, ascertained that his wife had not received the money-order. He reported the matter to the police, who discovered the fraud. The accused, in his defence, stated, that he was an opium-eater, and did not remember what he had done. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

DYING DEPOSITION OF A MAHOMEDAN.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, was called at the J. J. Hospital, to take the dying deposition of Vallechhas Hayatkhan. On the 20th January last he was going along the Surti Moholla, when another Mahomedan, named Goolamhoosein Goolammahomed, came up to him and struck him with an iron rod, causing a fracture of the skull. On the day in question several boys were playing in the Surti Moholla. A carriage was then passing from the street. The boys ran after it and picked out some hay that was tied near the axle behind the carriage. The *gharrywalla* came down from the coach-box and struck the boys. The accused then came up with an iron rod in his hand, and mistaking Vallee Khan for the *gharrywalla* struck him on the head. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious state.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

MARCH, 1893.

Wed. 1.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Herr Carl Walther's Musical Soiree, Readymoney House.
3.—Annual Meeting, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Mon. 6.—Prize Distribution, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
Tues. 7.—Prize Distribution, Scottish Schools, Town Hall.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Weir's Lecture.
Fri. 10.—Distribution of Prizes at the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Sun. 12.—Bombay Light Horse, Camp-of-Exercise, Santa Cruz.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Bombay Light Horse, Camp, Santa Cruz.
Tues. 14.—Light Horse Camp.
Wed. 15.—Light Horse Camp.
Thurs. 16.—Ayrworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Light Horse Camp.
Fri. 17.—Light Horse Camp.
Sat. 18.—Light Horse Camp.
Sun. 19.—Light Horse Camp.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Light Horse Camp.
Tues. 21.—Light Horse Camp and Cross Country Races.
Thurs. 23.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Sat. 1.—Bombay Artillery, Prize Distribution by Lord, Harris.
Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Second Criminal Sessions.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

A PLEA FOR NOSE-CUTTING.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAMBHU WALLAD HAMBAJEE.

This was a review by the Court of the proceedings of Mr. R. C. Brown, First-class Magistrate of Sholapur, who, in September last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused voluntarily caused grievous hurt to his wife, Hurni, by cutting a piece of her nose with a razor, and thereby disfiguring her face. The accused, it appeared, was told by another Mahar, himself being one, of his wife's misconduct in the jungle at Potti; and the accused went and satisfied himself that the information was correct. He was given or provided himself with a razor; and when his wife asked what it was for, he said it was for shaving. Three days after this, his wife got up in the middle of the night, went out, and returned in about an hour. He asked what she had gone for, and she made some frivolous excuse. He was very angry and would have carried out his intention of mutilating her then, but there were many people in the house at the time. Next day in the afternoon, he found himself alone with his wife, locked the door, put her on her back with her feet tied, and her arms held under his left arm, and then deliberatly cut a piece off her nose with the razor. The accused said the Magistrate had made up his mind to mutilate his wife, and he carried his plan out in the calmest manner. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt is punishable with transportation or ten years' imprisonment, and is therefore evidently regarded by the law, the Magistrate said, as an offence which should be heavily punished. But in a case of this kind, he said, there seemed to be circumstances which might be considered as justifying a milder sentence. The accused in this case, the Magistrate added, was no criminal; he bore a good character according to the village patel, and was evidently under the impression that he had good reason for acting as he had acted, and that he did what was a natural act for a man whose wife had misconducted herself. It was not urged that, because a brutal custom existed and following that custom was an offence, the existence of the custom justified the brutal action; but the accused in this case was so evidently an ignorant man, thoroughly believing that he did his duty in mutilating an unfaithful wife, that a lighter punishment than might be inflicted seemed appropriate. A sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment was passed.

The accused, in his confession before the Magistrate, said "inter alia" : I cut my wife's nose. I saw her misconduct. I took my wife to the village. We stayed three days in the house of my father-in-law. Then we came to our village. She went out that night after we had gone to bed. When she came back, I asked her where she had been. She made a frivolous excuse. I was very angry. There were many in the house; so I did nothing. Next day at 3 p.m., I saw no one was in the house. I shut the door from inside. I tied my wife's feet with a rope, and lay her on her back, and taking both her hands held them under my left arm. I sat on her chest, and with my right hand, cut the end of her nose with a razor from above. She cried out. I loosed her and loosed her feet. The police patel asked what I had done. I said I had cut my wife's nose. I gave him the razor, also the rope I had tied her feet with. I had put the end of her nose in my pocket. I gave it to the patel.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the matter, said: We think that the sentence inflicted by the Magistrate is wholly inadequate for an offence of this nature. In many similar cases, the High Court has on revision passed sentences of five years' imprisonment. It is a question whether the accused should not now be committed for trial to the Court of Sessions; but having regard to the circumstances detailed by the Magistrate, we think the ends of justice will be met by changing the sentence into one of two years' rigorous imprisonment, inclusive of the three months' imprisonment undergone by the accused.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending the 18th February :—L. de Pierre De Closets d'Errey, Civil Engineer, Acting Local Fund District Engineer, Trichinopoly, for a motor to be called the alternate cooling and heating hot-air engine; Sayad Abdullahshah Hussenshah, Dyer, residing in Karachi in the Province of Sind, for a light apparatus or machine for printing country calico of various descriptions on country grey shirting; Jogodissar Ghatack, by occupation a Mechanic, of 42, Chetla Road, Alipur Post Office, in the town of Calcutta, District 24-Pergunnahs, for a "Screw Tri-boat" for travelling, shooting, fishing or other purposes; William Heinrich Walcher, Mechanical Engineer, of Cologne, Germany, for improvements in the water heating apparatus; Alfred Addison Blandy, M. D., of 56, Netherwood Road, West Kedsington, London, England, for improvements in the combination and treatment of certain materials for the production of substances as a substitute for India rubber and leather, and for other substances and purposes for which it may be costly applicable. Harry Edwin Abbott and Charles Arthur Turton, Merchants and Agents, carrying on business in Calcutta under the firm and style of H. E. Abbott & Co., for the improvement of indigo manufacture; John Fisher, of Matlock, in the county of Derby, England, gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for supporting and guiding the wires used for actuating signals upon railways and other purposes of the like kind and for keeping such wires constantly stretched; Veterinary Captain William Donald Gunn, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, residing at No. 6, Russel Street, Calcutta, for a transport saddle; H. M. Harcourt, Superintendent, Postal Workshop and Press, Aligarh, for an automatic or Penny in the slot box; James John Bell, of the Civil Lines, Cawnpore, in British India, Tent and Dhurrie Manufacturer, for a new method of manufacturing dhurrietes, purdahs, dadoes and the like; William Heath Phelps, of No. 15, Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, partner of the firm of Messrs. Phelps & Co., of Calcutta and Simla, Tailors and Habit-makers, for a new or improved method of rendering Phelps' Patent Riding Habit Skirt or any other Riding Habit Skirt perfectly safe, so that in the event of a fall from the saddle a lady may not become entangled with the crutches of the saddle; Otto Hoffmann, of the Drosophore Co., Ld., Arcade Chambers, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in air moistening and ventilating apparatus. William Martin, of 7, Aire Cottage, Agra, in British India Indigo Planter, for improvements in sugarcane crushing and pressing machines, Narayan Chimnaji Divadker, Drawing Master, residing at Kandewadi, near Girgaum, Bombay, for an apparatus to illustrate the facts of Perspective in drawing. William Samuel Dobbs, of No. 7, Neulinggasse, Vienna, Austria, Engineer, for improvements in furnace grates; Stanley Eskell Clifford, of 34, Thurloe Square, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman for improvements in bits for bridles. Anthony Carosin, of Chittagong, for the construction of wheels for carriages in general.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Herbert Samuel Elworthy, of Sujanpur, District of Gurdaspur, Punjab, India, Analytical Chemist and a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London and a Member of the Society of Chemical Industry of London, for a novel or improved method for preserving India rubber, vulcanized India rubber, guttapercha and goods made therefrom. (Filed 30th April 1892); Anthony Robert Tucker, Contractor for Drainage, Water and Gas, of No. 8, Crooked Lane, for a small machine to supersede the present objectionable currystone and muller universally used throughout British India and Burma. (Filed 10th February 1893); Samuel H. Brown, Metal Worker, and Michael McBarron, Merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, for improvements in and relating to the annealing of metals, (Filed 17th February 1893).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Henry Thompson, Engineer, of Trinity Street, Gainsborough, in the County of Lincoln, England, for improvements in the method of an apparatus for drying tea-leaf (From 17th April 1893 to 16th April 1894); Richard Morris, of Bennett Park, Blackheath, in the County of Kent, England, Engineer, for an improvement in filters (From 6th March 1893 to 5th March 1894); Henry Thompson, Engineer, of Trinity Street, Gainsborough, in the County of Lincoln, England, for improvement in machinery or appratus for rolling or curling tea-leaf (From 17th April 1893 to 16th April 1894); Earnest Hulburd, of Rouen, in the Republic of France, Merchant, for improvements in and relating to metallic packing (From 6th March 1893 to 5th March 1893); John Robert Jefferies, Engineer and Iron Founder, Orwell Works, Ipswich, England, and James King, Draughtsman, Orwell Works, Ipswich, England, for improvements in threshing machines (From 1st March 1893 to 28th February 1894); Frederick Barker Hill, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in pumps for ice-making and refrigerating machines. (From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894); James Gresham, of the firm of Gresham and Craven, Engineers and Machinists, of Craven Iron Works, Salford, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in apparatus for applying sand or other substances to prevent the slipping of the driving wheels of locomotives (From 20th March 1893 to 19th March 1894.)

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

THE AWABAI BHOWNUGGREE HOME FOR NURSES.

LAST night, under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of Lord and Lady Harris, as well as other European ladies and gentlemen, the Victoria Theatrical Company, of which Mr. Cursetji M. Balliwalla is the proprietor, gave a very successful performance, at their Novelty Theatre, of the famous talismanic Urdu opera of "Sangheen Bakavli," followed by the Parsee social farce of "Gustad Ghamat." The Novelty Theatre was filled to overflowing in all parts, and disappointment for want of tickets was the lot of late applicants. The opera of "Bakavli" is a most taking one with native audiences, for it abounds in incidents of the most thrilling interest. The plot of it is well worth reproducing for the benefit of European readers :—

The first Act displays King Indar's Court in Parastan (fairy-land)—Indar together with his courtiers is seen absorbed in prayers. In spite of himself being of "ethereal make," he considers human beings superior even to the angels, and sings the praise of man. This is more than the Genii can bear. They maintain themselves by far superior and look upon mankind as fickle beings. Indar calls upon Rhuafzah to sing on lust. Indar not perceiving Bakavli, the chief fairy of his court, questions about her. Bakavli enters and pays her respects to Indar, accompanied unknowingly even to herself by the syce of Taj-ul-Mulk, who has stealthily gone after her by order of his master as a spy. Indar asks of her the cause of her delay. Bakavli is struck silent, and Rhuafzah informs Indar of her having fallen in love with a human being. Overpowered with rage, Indar orders Bakavli to be burnt alive. The syce's presence is now detected, and before he could be presented to Indar, he of his own accord comes out of his hiding place and declares himself before Indra as a skilful musician. But a fairy of the court, identifying him to be the follower of Bakavli, Indar gets agitated, and orders him to be thrown down to the lower world. Bakavli begs of Indar to mitigate the harsh sentence, but he is not to be moved, and the sentence is executed on the spot. The whole court is turned into a scene of sorrow. Indar sprinkles the elixir of life on Bakavli's ashes, and causes her to come to life again. Bakavli thanks him and sings a song on love. Indar is so much enraptured with the pleasant ditty that he promises to grant Bakavli whatever she should be pleased to ask. She asks of him the hand of her lover Taj-ul-Mulk. Unable to refuse, Indar converts the lover half of Bakavli into stone, with the intention of testing the fidelity of her lover, and causes her to be carried to the talismanic temple, there to remain in that condition for twelve years. The second scene discloses a street in Sangal-dwip.—Taj-ul-Mulk, the lover of Bakavli, is observed to await her arrival with expectant eyes, when the syce comes up and informs him of the sad lot of Bakavli. Taj-ul-Mulk bewails the miserable condition of his beloved, when some of the fairies of the court of Indar come up, and seeing Taj-ul-Mulk in a very dejected condition conduct him to Bakavli. They have scarcely left, when Prince Chatur-budh enters, lamenting over the slight he had experienced under the hands of Chatravat, the Queen of Sangal-dwip. The third scene shows the Talismanic templeat Sangal-dwip. In the midst of this temple Bakavli is seen, half-human and half-stone. Taj-ul-Mulk comes up and meets her. He offers to give up his life, being unable to bear the separation for twelve long years, but Bakavli dissuades him from the rash act. She, moreover, tells him to leave the temple before dawn, as at that time the doors suddenly close by themselves and do not open till midnight. With a heavy heart Taj-ul-Mulk leaves the temple, and the talismanic door at once closes.

In the second Act, first scene, we have the Garden of Queen Chatravat. Chatravat and her maids are discovered promenading the garden. Her maids point her out the different flowers and drop a hint that she should accept the hand of some Prince or other. Chatravat declines doing so unless she obtained a suitable partner. The maids inform her of the slighted Chatur-budh, who is waiting outside near the gate expecting every moment to be called in. Chatravat despatches one of them to summon him to her presence. As soon as Chatur-budh enters, he declares his passion for her. Chatravat scolds him for doing so. Chatur-budh unable to bear this treatment any longer blames her for her hard-heartedness. Chatravat orders him to be cast into prison and retires. The maid Nirmala pitying the dejected condition of Chatur-budh, secures two enchanted flowers from a hermit—one red counteracting the effect of the other white. Whoever smelled the red fell in love with the first object that came in sight. The rest happens first to come in sight of Chatravat instead of Chatur-budh. Nirmala seeing the difficulty makes Chatravat smell the white flower; which kills the effect of the red. She now finds the conceited syce too insolent, and orders him to be imprisoned. The next is a scene in a street in Sangal-dwip.—Taj-ul-Mulk enters kissing the ear-rings of Bakavli which she had given him when he left the talismanic temple. It so happens that the Kotwal, together with several men, passes by the road, and seeing Taj-ul-Mulk with such rich jewels takes him into custody. We have next the Garden of Queen Chatravat.—Chatravat is seen bewailing her act at not having obtained a husband of her choice, when Taj-ul-Mulk and syce are led in by the Kotwal, who accuses them of having stolen the ear-rings. At the very first sight of him, she falls in love with Taj-ul-Mulk and orders the Kotwal to leave the place. When left alone she declares her love for him. Taj-ul-Mulk declines it on the ground of his already being engaged to Bakavli. Chatravat threatens him with imprisonment. But Taj-ul-Mulk is not to be moved, whereupon she orders him to be cast into a dungeon. After his departure, Chatravat is filled with remorse at her conduct. Nirmala, one of her maids, comes up and asks her the cause of her sorrow. Chatravat discloses her passion for Taj-ul-Mulk and begs of her to repair to him and induce him to accept her. The maid promises to do her best and retires. The next scene discloses a prison.—Prince Chatur-budh and the syce are seen in chains, the former singing the praises of Chatravat's beauty and panting for her when Taj-ul-Mulk is led in by the Kotwal. Both become mutually acquainted with each other's history. Taj-ul-Mulk resolves to deceive Chatravat by making a false promise of accepting her hand. By this means he thinks he would throw Chatravat off her guard and would easily be able to effect his escape. While he is concocting these plans in his mind Nirmala the maid of Chatravat enters and sets Chatur-budh free. Chatur-budh after declaring his intention of offering his true love once more to Chatravat retires. After his departure Nirmala tries to persuade Taj-ul-Mulk to accept the hand of Chatravat. With a show of great delight Taj-ul-Mulk consents to go with her. Next we are transferred to the Talismanic temple at Sangal-dwip.—Bakavali is seen lamenting over her miserable condition, when Taj-ul-Mulk enters. She blames him for not having visited her for a long time and suspects him of having fallen in love with some other woman. Taj-ul-Mulk narrates his whole adventures with Chatravat, but Bakavli declines to give credence to the whole story; whereupon Taj-ul-Mulk bursts into tears. This is more than Bakavli can bear and she immediately embraces him. At this stage Chatravat comes up on the spot, and seeing Taj-ul-Mulk and Bakavli casting amorous glances at each other she despatches one of her attendants to summon the Kotwal to the spot. As it is about to dawn, Taj-ul-Mulk offers to leave the temple, when he is stopped by the envious Chatravat. Meanwhile the Kotwal and a number of men come up. Chatravat orders him to execute Taj-ul-Mulk. The Kotwal is about to carry out the dread sentence, when he is prevented by no less a person than King Indar himself. Having satisfied himself of the fidelity of Taj-ul-Mulk, he liberates Bakavli and unites her with him. He, moreover, unites Chatur-budh whom he had brought with him with Chatravat, and Nirmala, the maid of Chatravat, with the syce. The curtain drops to the strain of a melodious song.

The performance went off most successfully, and Mr. Balliwalla is entitled to public thanks for having aided, as he has frequently done before, in promoting and encouraging a benevolent cause.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

MODY BAY IRONWORKS.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the registered office, No. 11, Forbes Street, on Saturday, Mr. Jas. T. Boyd presiding. The chairman read the following directors' report:—Your directors beg to wait on you with copies of audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account, from which you will perceive that the company have made a profit of Rs. 16,922-3-5. Your directors recommended that 5 per cent. be placed to the credit of depreciation account; that a dividend of 12½ per cent. be declared; that Rs. 510 bonus be paid to foremen, and the balance of Rs. 2,264-6 be carried forward to next year's account. One of your directors, Mr. H. Kennard, retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration. The recommendations made by the directors were adopted. Mr. H. Kennard was re-elected as a director, and Messrs. Bhawoo Hurrychund and Ramshunker Jeenabhoy were re-appointed auditors for the current year. During the meeting the chairman laid a statement before the shareholders, showing that work had been executed for eighty-six different steamers during the past year. A vote of thanks was passed to the agents for the satisfactory manner in which they had managed the affairs of the company. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

THE POONA COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

OPENING OF THE NEW MILL.

THE new mill, erected in the neighbourhood of the railway station, to the north, by the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, was opened, on Monday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering of spectators, European and native, by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. The whole of the buildings are very substantially built, and were constructed by Messrs. Jewanjee Jamaspji and Co., the well-known contractors, from the designs of Messrs. Shapurjee and Manchershaw Chandabhoy, M.I.C.E., Engineers and Architects. The engine, boilers, and the whole of the shafting were erected by Mr. F. Farlow, Engineer to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., through which firm the whole of the machinery was imported from England. The chairman having taken his seat, the proceedings commenced by Mr. Namjoshi reading the following report of the Directors :—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—On behalf of the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, we have much pleasure in welcoming you to this place to witness the opening of the first Cotton and Spinning Mill in Poona. The history of this Company and of the present undertaking is short, but on that account it is not the less interesting. During the last twenty years Poona has fast grown into an important seat of the weaving industry, and although much is not known of the excellent cotton fabrics that Poona sends out, it can, we are proud to say, be successfully compete with some of the leading towns best renowned for their cottons. Along with cotton there has also grown the silk and lace industry, and Poona is now the centre of this industry, not only in respect of the Deccan but of the whole of Southern India, and a portion of Northern India also. It was with the object of stimulating the growth of this important and rising industry that our old citizens, Mr. Bal Mukundjee Hindumal and Shivlal Motilal and Mr. Ramnarayan thought of opening a Mill on their private account. Those interested in the industrial growth of this town, however, thought that the object would be better served if a public Company were started for the purpose, and Mr. Bal Muknud was prevailed upon to give up his idea at considerable personal sacrifice, and a meeting of the promoters was held at the Honorable Rao Bahadoor Ranade's house on the Dessdara Day of Shake 1812. Since the prospectus was issued and circulated, we are glad to note, that our endeavours have been pretty fairly successful, and three-fourth of the capital has been already subscribed for. Help has come from nearly all quarters. It is often observed, and correctly, too, that though the mill industry is progressing it is proceeding on indentical lines. The result of such progress is inevitably to reduce the margin of profits, and those who have a right to speak in these matters think that the time has arrived when the mill industry of the Province should take a new departure. Several Rues have been suggested, and it is an object of the promoters of the present undertaking to make the new departure on most favourable lines with the best advice available. We have chalked out a line for ourselves, and we hope to justify the confidence that has been placed in our management by the investing public. Amongst the places that have subscribed liberally towards the undertaking may be mentioned Nagpur, Sholapur, Belgam, Hyderabad (Deccan), and some of the Native States in the southern Mahratta country. Amongst the shareholders the rising middle class very naturally predominates. We have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the fact that most of our shareholders are *bonafide* investors, so that one chief object of such undertakings has been satisfactorily accomplished. Large capitalists have their own ways of investing their savings. It is the middle class that greatly feels the want of profitable investments, and if undertakings like our own prove in the long run to be safe places for investments, co-operation will soon become popular and the one great want, capital, of industrial enterprise will be overcome. There was some unavoidable delay in securing the site, but after this difficulty was got over, we were able to push through the whole work and within about eighteen months from the time the foundation was laid, we are able to gather here for the opening ceremony. As you come to the spot, you must have noticed the very bad state of the approaches to the mill, and though we have been in correspondence with the authorities for over six months, we are sorry to have to state that the difficulty about the road has not been satisfactorily removed. You will all, we hope, agree with us in thinking that in asking the authorities to give us a good approach to our mills we are only urging a legitimate claim, and in the commercial interest of the city, the authorities will, we feel sure, soon accede to our prayers. Sufficient indications of the lines will be observed when you visit the mills and see the machinery working. We originally intended making a very small beginning with only 5,000 spindles and about 75 looms for cotton and about 50 looms for silk, but economy of working and the interest of the shareholders demanded that we should enlarge the scope of the undertaking, and we have now over ten thousand spindles and 175 looms, so that we have appliances enough for a decent daily outturn of work, which will, we hope, leave sufficient margin of profit. We had many difficulties to get over just at the commencement, but they have all been overcome, and we have now before us almost a smooth way. This undertaking is a felicitous beginning of a new departure in the industrial history of the city, and it is peculiarly appropriate, Sir, that you should have consented to inaugurate the opening ceremony. The history of your family is too well-known, and the prosperity of your community may be said to date with the rise of your noble house. It augurs well that we should have secured you, Sir, to preside on this occasion, and we are sure, that in securing your good-will we are securing the good wishes of all who have the prosperity of the Indian nation at heart. Poona has long been known to possess a political history, and its citizens are doing all in their power to return their energies in other directions also, and thus preserve the good name they have achieved in the past, and it is due to this desire that we are struggling to elevate the industrial status of our city. This mill will, we hope, only be the pioneer of many such enterprises upon which the prosperity of our people so greatly depends. Thanking you, gentlemen, once more for the sympathy you have shown by your kind presence here to-day, we request you, Sir, to declare the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill open, but before you do so, we beg to present to you, our supervisor and Architect, Messrs. Shapurjee and Manchershaw N. Chandabhoy; our building contractor, Mr. Jeewanjee Jamaspjee Mistry; Mr. Farlow the engineer of our machinery contractors, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company; Mr. Pilkington, the erector; Mr. Shapurjee N. Hurda, and Mr. Shiveram Mistry. We have special pleasure in presenting these gentlemen to you, because the successful completion of the mills is due to the untiring energy and devotion of these our friends. We request you, Sir, to publicly mark our appreciation of their work, by presenting to them, on our behalf, with shawls and rings, as presents on this occasion. Our best thanks are due to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., for the excellent quality of machinery they supplied, the speedy manner in which they erected the same, and the very smooth and cordial co-operation and help they have extended in making the whole undertaking successful. Our thanks are also due to our shareholders and our sympathisers but for whose general sympathies we could never have met to-day.

The chairman then presented Messrs. Farlow and Pilkington with a valuable ring each, while the Contractors, Architect, Engineer and Mistry were presented with a handsome shawl each. In acknowledging the gift Mr. Farlow said that it was only by God's help he had been able to do what he had done, and he thought that his work had given satisfaction, because of the excellence of the engines and machines which were second to none in the country were imported by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. Mr. Mr. Pilkington said he hoped the mill would prosper, that it would last long and be profitable to the Directors and shareholders.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, in declaring the mill open, said :—Mr. Crowe, Dustoor Saheb, my lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen :—As one deeply interested in all which concerns the material prosperity, the well being and therefore the happiness of the inhabitants of Poona, it gives me sincere pleasure to accede to the request which has just been made to me that I should preside on so auspicious an occasion as the inauguration in this, the capital of the Deccan, of an industry of such great importance as that which is about to be undertaken by the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company. As you have just heard, and indeed as we all know, cotton and silk weaving by hand has been carried on in this city to a large extent for many years past, but we cannot dismiss from our minds that this is the first Spinning and Weaving Mill, fitted with the latest and most improved English machinery that has been started in this part of India, and I am sure you will all agree with me that it greatly redounds to the enterprise and public spirit of Sett Shivlal Motilal and Mr. Hindumull Balmukund and the gentlemen associated with them, that they should be the pioneers of an undertaking of such magnitude and importance in Poona, which from this time forth should with care and good management fairly claim to be considered as the centre of the cotton industry of the Deccan and Southern India. I think I am doing no injustice to the living if I say it is due to the lamented Mr. Balmukund Hindumal to state that we meet here to-day to assist in the opening of a joint-stock concern which, but for the wishes of his friends and of those interested in trade, would have been commenced at his own risk and his own responsibilty, and this being so, it is but right that we should place on record the fact that to him, in very great measure, is due the credit of the launching of this undertaking. We have heard that Nagpur, Sholapur, Belgam, Hyderabad in the Deccan, and some of the native States in the southern Mathratta country are places in which shares in the new venture have been taken up by *bona fide* investors, and this circumstance may be considered a proof of the confidence which is felt in the Company; and so cordial has been the feeling and so energetically has the work been carried on, that within eighteen months of the date of the innitiation of the scheme, the requisite capital has been subscribed, the buiding before which we now stand has been erected and fitted with all the elaborate machinery requisite for the requirements of the country—including 10,000 spindles and 175 looms. Although, of course, I cannot pretend to speak on these matters with the authority of my friend, Mr. Cotton, to whom the trade of Bombay is so largely indebted and whose firm has been of so much assistance to the new Company, still I feel justified in expressing the opinion that if it is carried on with the requisite integrity, skill and ability, there is every reason to hope that the experiment now about to be made should prove highly successful, and fully answer the expectations of the enterprising gentlemen who have started it, for it has to be borne in mind that, thanks to the railway communication, of which it is the centre, Poona is within easy reach of the principal marts of the cotton trade and of the towns which should be found ready markets for all its manufactures. We may reasonably anticipate, therefore, that this Company's labours will exercise an important influence on the welfare of the city of Poona no less than of the surrounding districts, by encouraging, fostering and extending commerce, by benefitting the working classes of this place and by inducing capitalists to embark in similar useful undertakings. Regarding the kind expressions you have been pleased to give utterance to as to the old associations of my family in the development of the commercial enterprise of the Bombay Presidency, I hope I need not assure you how much I appreciate your kindly recognition of the services of my forefathers, and how warm is the interest I have personally in all that tends to the well-being and prosperity of the Presidency,—and trusting that success and prosperity may attend the efforts of the Company, I have now much pleasure in declaring the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company started on its career. (Great applause).

Mr. Ranade having proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Jamsetjee, the company then adjourned to the engine-room, where, the doors being thrown open, the engine was started.—*Deccan Herald.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Amana, 2,048 tons, Captain G Kilgour, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and Mr A M Kennard as cabin passenger.

THE P and O Co's s s Gwalior, 1,648 tons, Captain F Speck, will sail to-day for Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE s s Aslown, 1,827 tons, Captain J Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (27th January), with a general cargo and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison & Co.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Holley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st February), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Abbott, Col D V Shortland, Mr R W L Toozs, Mrs Shea, Mrs Sheddono, Mr Chimnilal Jewandas and 180 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain E C O Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases colored Muslins.
2 cases white ground Prints.
30 rolls wire fillets of sizes.
1 billiard slate broken.
6 pairs India-rubber gloves.
On account of the concerned—
3 cases Edam cheese.
3 cases Gonda cheese.
6 Bags of sugar.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Filloselle, flannel, crewell and knitting silk, Roman satin and linen antis, kid and cloth stamped slippers, cushions, tea cosies, teapoy and table covers, handkerchiefs, French satin.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 1, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT WADNI GADY.

By order of the mortgagee, Mr. Goverdhundas Permanandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sha Wagjee Dawjee, an Insolvent, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz. :—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the west-ern side of Wadni Gady Street, or otherwise called by the name of Bhundarwada Street, and on the eastern side of Doongri Jao De Souza Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 199 square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 478, new No. , old Survey No. , new Survey No. 2250, and by the Collector of Municipal assessment under ward No. 1107, street Nos. 80, 81, 9, and 13, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the said Wadni Gady or Bhundarwada Hill Street, on or towards the west by the said Doongri Jao De Souza Street, on or towards the north by the house of Lila Narayen, and on or towards the south by the cross road joining the said Wadni Gady Street and the said Doongri Jao de Souza Street, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Wagjee Dewjee's tenants, but are now vacant and under repairs.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, March 1, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF KEROSINE LAMPS, CROCKERYWARE, TREASURY SAFE, CUPBOARD, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re-Ahba Hajee Esmail, an insolvent, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st March 1893, at 2 p.m., at Chinee-kam Bazaar, near Khulasi Chukla, consisting table hanging and wall kerosine lamps, chimneys, globes, founts burners, baskets, lamp fittings, tops, cotton wicks, globe lamps, balls, reflectors, glass pans, cups and saucers, teapots, milk jugs, plates, dishes bowls, washhand furniture, Lord's treasury safe, cupboard, boxes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 1, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 English-built mail phaeton for single horse with brake and folding step.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong built victoria with removeable coach-box.
2 Sequah's chariots, 4 in hand.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

Under the directions contained in the Consent Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 16 of 1892, on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction Side, and under the instruction of Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A quantity of pearls consisting of white jeewan pearls, budla pearls, and other pearls of different qualities belonging to the estate of Fazal bin Abdoola, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Framjee & Moos, Attorneys for Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, at No. 11, Hornby Row.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3 p.m., by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Lokenauth & Co., of Delhi, the following goods :—

L—31, 32, 34 and 35—4 cases cotton goods.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Warren and Tullock, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, and the following days, until the whole lot is disposed of, sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, to the highest bidder, on account and at the risk of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

About 200 very first class Australian horses, imported especially to the order of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and Officers' chargers.

The horses will be sold in batches of 35 each day until the whole are disposed of, commencing on TUESDAY, 7th instant, at 3 o'clock.

Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their Regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bred and well-seasoned first-class Horses, suitable for all purposes, either carriage or riding.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 1, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ahmed Daojee Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Khakibhoy Pudumsey, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., at 1 p.m., in Medows Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Macropolo & Co., the undermentioned very valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made specially for the Rajah of Dhurumpore, consisting of rich drawing-room sets, elegant cabinets, revolving top office tables, book case, strong made mirrored double almyrahs, handsome dressing and washhand marble-topped tables, telescopic dining tables, meatsafes, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES AND SPIRIT.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Callian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, in the store godown of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ltd.,

A large quantity of wines and spirit, consisting of claret, burgandy, carlowitz, hock, champagne, Australian wines, Madeira, marsala, port, sherry, gin, liqueurs, cider, &c.

The wines will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, and are now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW SONAPORE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 11th March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Rai Bhisajee, widow and executrix of the will of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Moos, Dadabhoy Nanabhoy, and Pestonjee Nanabhoy, the following property :—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land revenue, under No. 6911, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 55, all which premises are situate at and on the north sides of New Sonapur Street (now called Lohar Street) at Dhobi Talow in the Registration sub-district of Fort, Bombay, and are bounded on the East by a passage separating the premises from the property of the late Moroba Balajee, on the west by a private Halalcore passage, on the north by the property of Framjee Ruttonjee Moos, and on the south by new Sonapore road, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATARPACKADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Khoja Sheriffbhoy Thavurbhoy and on account and at the risk of Arjoon Govind Golay, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of September, 1891, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of fazun ee ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Matharpackady, without the Fort of Bombay, within the registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 158 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under old No. 109, new E ward No. 3810, street No. 27 and bounded on the east by an oart belonging to Goculdass Madhowjee, on the west by the said Matharpackady Road, on the north by the property of Govind Ramjee Golay, and on the south by the vacant ground and by the property of Klaminut T. D. Abreo, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Arjoon Govind Golay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 1, 1893.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices.

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ONLY HALF THE USUAL CHARGES.

MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

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For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
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THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

BAR SILVER was unchanged in value in London yesterday at last Thursday's quotation at 38 5-16d. per oz.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher, at £64 5-16; while, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 83¾ cents, demand Exchange on London having receded half a cent. to 4·88 cents. The United States Treasury bought a quarter of a million ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·94 to 83·99 cents per oz. Consols in London were unalterd, at 98⅞; but Indian Sterling loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 109¾. The market rates of discount were advanced ⅛ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1¾ per cent., all round. About £125,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, was put up 1-16d., say, to 1s. 2⅛d, French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 98¼. Paris Exchange on London was three centimes lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 5d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 5-64d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 13-16d. for February-March deliveries, and 4 29-32d. for June-July. In Surats, the only change was a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Broach of all grades. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchestor Market remained firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands gave way 1-16 cent at 9 3-16 cents per lb., while Futures for May were 17 points lower, at 9·01 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales., and the total figures this season now compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same period.

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts.....	12,000	39,000	17,000
Two days' do.	20,000	52,000	41,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,256,000	6,077,000	5,823,000

There has again been a drop of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in the staple here to-day, the market being steady at the decline. Only a small business has been done, the purchases by exporters summing up 750 bales, of which 400 were new Ujein Ginned, at Rs. 238; 200 Bengals, at Rs. 228; 100 Broach, at Rs. 264½; and 50 Amli Ginned, at Rs. 250 per candy; while the takings of the Mills were confined to 100 new Dhulia, at Rs. 214; and 50 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 246½; and Nugger, at Rs. 226 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady with a moderate export business passing; and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has recovered two annas per cwt. of yesterday's heavy drop, and is quoted this evening at Rs. 8-4-0 to Rs. 8-6-6 per cwt.; but all other kinds are unchanged in value, a moderate business having been done in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,608	bales.
Wheat	22,542	cwt.
Linseed	54,200	"
Rapeseed	13,077	"
Gingelly	21,623	"
Groundnuts	28,340	"
Castorseed	5,045	"
Rice	23,031	"

FREIGHTS.—There has been a moderate demand to-day for immediate (February) shipment; but forward tonnage remains neglected, though holders seem disposed to entertain somewhat lower offers.

EXCHANGE.—Opening at last evening's rates of 1s. 2 11-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' right Credits, the market has been steady thereat, with Banks less willing to buy forward at current quotations for Merchants' Bills. A desire obtains to hear the purport of the report of Lord Herschell's Commission, which it is expected will have been known in London to-day; and meantime, business is still extremely restricted both ways. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅝d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·56¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet as to business to-day, and rates for Fours, though maintained during the greater part of the day at last evening's final quotations, have been weak, and eventually gave way 1-16 per cent., closing at 105 3-16 for Money, and 105 for Account.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for the *Holi* holidays, which are now upon us.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 5-16
Bar Silver	38 5-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.....	1-2¼

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Mackinnon arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 27.

The Hall Line s. s. Eden Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 27.

The Hall Line s. s. Locksley Hall left here on the evening of the 25th instant.

NAPLES, FEB. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 28.

Mail steamer Thames from China arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	25	4	32 p.m.	66	26
Teheran	28	1	40 p.m.	..	41
Suez	28	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 28th Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	6	..	3
" Kurrachee	..	9	...	1
" Madras	..	37	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, interrupted.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne restored.

Cables St. Thome Loanda interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 2 p.m. Wednesday, 1st proximo.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about 10 a.m. on Friday 3rd proximo.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HODGSON—February 18, at Dinapore, the wife of Captain G. B. Hodgson, I.S.C., of a daughter.

MILLER—February 14, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. O. Miller, C.S., of a son.

PAIN—February 12, the wife of George S. Pain, Superintendent, Eastern Assam Tea Co., Ld., Dibrugarh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HILTON—MORGAN—January 30, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. H. C. Parker, M.A., Joint Chaplain, Hall Chambers Hilton, Head Accountant, Government Treasury, Port Blair, to Amy Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Morgan, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Madras Educational Department.

BATES—SANDERS—February 22, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon MacCarthy, Richard George, only son of the late Richard Bates, of Snaresbrook, Essex, to Mabel Guilelma Springett, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major R C Sanders.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONTDENTS.

SEA-BREEZE.—You have omited to enclose your card.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1893.

THE Mahomedans of Bombay have done a good work in erecting the fine building at Bori Bunder for the education of the youth of their community. The building is a new ornament to the city, reflecting the highest credit on Mr. Wilcox, the architect, who has with great talent interpreted the desire of the committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam, making it expressive of Oriental feeling, while suiting the special requirements of the schools which it is to accommodate. The Anjuman-i-Islam has laboured during the sixteen years of its existence with great energy and perseverance to improve the moral, social, and intellectual status of the Mussulmans of India. It has succeeded in establishing schools which are already doing much to effase the reproach that the Mahomedan community is indifferent to the advantages of education. In 1880, schools specially adapted to the requirements of the community whose language was Hindustani were established. They began with only two or three pupils. The boys now in the schools number 628. It is with a view to the establishment of a High School that the arduous task of erecting a large and suitable building in a central situation was undertaken, and has now been brought to a successful issue. The Government co-operated readily and cordially in the undertaking. Sir James Fergusson granted a considerable area of valuable land in the vicinity of the Victoria Terminus for the site, and Lord Reay confirmed the grant. The value of the land is a lakh and a half. In addition to the site, Lord Reay's Government contributed Rs. 38,000 in cash towards the cost of the building. The committee succeeded in raising by private subscriptions, chiefly among the Mahomedan community, Rs. 1,10,000. Lord Reay laid the foundation-stone of the Madressah just three years ago, and on Tuesday Lord Harris declared it open. The efforts made to procure the funds necessary for the erection of the building will have to be renewed to procure the means of creating the High School, which will qualify Mussulman students for the University course.

Lord Harris, in the course of his speech at the opening ceremony, dwelt upon the importance of attracting scholars to the college course, which is necessary if the Mahomedan community is to fall into line with the general educational system of the country. He expressed the hope that they will be successful in their efforts, so that eventually a large number of Mahomedan boys may take their share of the positions in the administration of the country which are open to competition. He mentioned as an encouraging sign that when presenting the graces to the successful students at the University Convocation, one of the three Graduates who received the degree of Master of Arts, was a Mahomedan. Another satisfactory indication of the new spirit observable amongst the community is that in the Central Division there has been an increase in the Mahomedans attending every class of schools. There has been a similar increase in the secondary schools in the Northern Division, and in Sind the improvement is very noticeable. There is little doubt that the credit of this gratifying progress is largely, if not wholly, due to the untiring efforts of the Anjuman-i-Islam, at a time when the community at large took little interest in educational matters. They began their efforts in Sir Richard Temple's time, and succeeded in raising a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the starting of Hindustani primary schools. Sir Richard gave an annual grant of Rs. 6,000 towards the cost of carrying on the schools, and the Municipal Corporation voted Rs. 5,000 a year. Heaven helps those who help themselves. So much being accomplished when the community at large was apathetic, if not actually hostile, it is reasonable to hope that now when the new building invites to a generous emulation with those who have already worked wonders, new benefactors will be found who will complete what has been so well begun. The name of the late Mr. Cumrudin Tyabjee, associated with that of his brother Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee and the other leading men of the Mussulman community who laboured for so many years for the advancement of their community, will always be held in honorable remembrance in connection with this work. The Anjuman-i-Islam has not confined its exertions to the arduous task of establishing schools, and building a noble Madressah. It has examined every question bearing on the welfare of the community. It has smoothed the path of the pilgrims to the holy shrines in Arabia, and collected fund for the repair of the Zubeida Canal which supplies their needs while travelling in that arid country. Subscriptions were raised to give aid to the wounded and orphans during the war between Turkey and Russia. Near home the vaccination of the Mahomedan community was promoted, and the enumeration of the two hundred thousand Mussulman inhabitants of this city facilitated. The good offices of the Anjuman succeeded in procuring exemption for Mussulman jurors on Fridays and the principal Mahomedan holidays and of mosques and religious edifices from the water-rate. A library containing a considerable number of books in Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic, as well as English works has been established for the use of the poorer classes of the community. In the best and widest sense the Anjuman-i-Islam has been an educative influence of great value to the Mussulmans of India, and especially of the Bombay Presidency.

Lord Harris availed himself of the opportunity to impress on all present at the inauguration of the Madressah the importance of utilising the scholarships which happily the munificence of Mr. Kazi Shahbudin and others has provided, to induce Mussulman pupils to go up for the higher education. Hitherto their tendency has been to stop short of the college classes, and this, of course, shuts them out from the positions which can only be obtained in these times through competitive examinations. Those positions the Government desire should be proportionately distributed and not confined to one or two. Whatever may eventually be done in the way of giving marks for physical qualifications as well as for intellectual, the competitive system, his Lordship pointed out, is now a necessity arising out of the diffusion of education, and the more exacting standard insisted on by public opinion for those holding public appointments. Referring to the charge so often reiterated that the Government is not contributing to educational needs in proportion to its means, and to what is done in other countries, Lord Harris very fairly adduced the fact that in land and money some two lakhs had been contributed by Government to provide the Mussulman community with higher education. He quoted figures from the Statistical Abstract which showed that ten years ago the Bombay Government expended on education four per cent. of its revenue; in 1891-1892 the proportion was six per cent. In no other Presidency is the proportion so large. In England the percentage of revenue spent on education is five per cent., of which hitherto none has been expended on the higher education. As we all know the late Matthew Arnold denounced the neglect of secondary education by the State as a public misfortune, and attributed to it many grievous shortcomings in the national character. This year for the first time a small grant will be made by Parliament for secondary education in the United Kingdom. Lord Harris showed that of the total expenditure allotted to education in this Presidency the proportion assigned to the higher education in the first three years of the last decade was 29 per cent., in the second three years 27 per cent., and in the third the same. Thus over a quarter of the total expenditure in this Presidency has been given to higher education. In England the whole of the five per cent. of revenue allotted to educational purposes goes to primary education. Holland is the only State that gives an equal proportion of revenue to primary education; France, Belgium, and Italy give two per cent.; Prussia and Sweden and Norway, three per cent. His Excellency repudiated by anticipation any imputation of a desire to cut down or stint the grants to education. His desire is to give as much as possible to educational institutions. But he pointed out that while the British Government gives only the same proportion of revenue as the Bombay Government towards education, it gives nothing at all towards the provision of medical aid for the civil population. If the Home Government gave in proportion for its revenue what this Presidency allots for that purpose it would contribute £3,000,000 a year for hospitals and dispensaries—and medical colleges.

A LARGE attendance of Fellows of the Bombay University was held on Monday evening, to consider a proposal made by Dr. Arnott, that in supersession of previous resolutions the first medical degree shall be the M. B., and that candidates should pass the Intermediate Examination of the University, or the equivalent one of other Universities. The proposer claimed, with good reason, that this proposal has the approval of nearly all the Professors of the Elphinstone College, the College of Science, the Xavier's College, and of the Wilson College. He further urged that if carried it would settle the M.B. question for a generation. Dr. Bhandarkar seconded the proposal. Dr. Waters moved an amendment substituting the Previous for the Intermediary Examination, and it was seconded by Dr. Khory, who has himself proposed a resolution making the M.B. degree the reward of success in passing the Matriculation Examination. The amendment received the support of all those who desire—and it is reasonable to believe intend if they can—to have the new degree attainable at the smallest possible expenditure of effort. It is always dangerous to speculate on what would have happened if that which did happen had not happened; but there is no harm in saying that if Dr. Water's amendment had been carried on Monday evening, it would have encountered, when put as a substantive resolution, another amendment for the Matriculation Examination *tout court*. It would probably have come to grief at the hands of those who supported it against the Intermediate Examination. What happened was that on a show of hands there were sixty-one for the amendment, and sixty-six against it. Dr. A. P. Cama demanded a division, which was taken by distributing to members on either side of the Convocation Hall sheets of paper, on which the Senators inscribed their names. Dr. Mackichan and Dr. Cama were the tellers for the Noes; the latter was slow in taking up the work of distribution and collecting what Dr. Mackichan had to perform with very little help from his colleague, who, however, came and took from the Senators some of the written sheets, Dr. Mackichan having the rest. When giving in the papers to the Registrar Dr. Cama said that he could not answer for some of the signatures for he knew nothing about them. But he found when counting the number of Senators on the seats that there was a difference between the number and that of the signatures. This singular declaration having elicited some exclamation of surprise, Dr. Cama said he did not allege that the signatures were not honestly set down. It was pointed out that verification was easy and would be speedy; but the Vice-Chancellor held that the refusal of one of the tellers to sign the paper as correct rendered the voting useless. This view was contested, but in the result the meeting was adjourned until this evening, when the battle of the amendment will be fought over again. It should give to those who are so anxious to give—and to receive retrospectively—the M. B. degree for a minimum of learning, that all whose opinion on such a question is of weight, hold that such a step is calculated to place the degrees of the Bombay University at a discount beside those of the Universities of Calcutta and Madras, where the tests are more proportionate to the honour conferred.

KERGUELEN, the group of diminutive islands, of which a French man-of-war is reported to have taken possession, is known as the Land of Desolation. Situated as it is in the Indian Ocean, far south of any of the ocean routes either to one continent or the other, it is scarcely possible to conceive a reason for this extraordinary piece of land-grabbing. The main island is about a hundred miles long; the greatest breadth being fifty miles and the area something over thirteen hundred miles. The land where not actually sterile is covered over with moss. At the same time it contains coal, which steamers can use if ever—a remote contingency—they have occasion to go there. A lofty range of mountains runs through the whole extent of the main island; the highest point being over six thousand feet high. When the supposed southern continent shall have been explored; the ice between that continent and the open sea become thawed, and Kerguelen and the continent both inhabited, the French naval officer's annexation may become useful as a telegraph station between Cape Colony and the new continent. But until these things be Kerguelen will remain a land of desolation, twenty degrees south of the ocean highway between the Cape and Melbourne. The latest annexation may, therefore, be regarded as distinctly premature, and the French Government will doubtless wish the cruiser had employed its time more profitably. The islands were discovered a hundred and twenty year ago by the French Navigator, who named them after himself. They have rarely been heard of since.

A HOME paper gives some interesting personal information concerning Sir John Hudson, who is to succeed Sir George Greaves in the command of the Bombay Army. Sir John is, it seems, a Cumbrian by extraction, and was a nephew of that venerable "old boy" of Carlisle Grammar School who died at a patriarchal age, at Chillingham, recently. Sir John's father was Captain John Hudson, R. N., who was at one time Governor of Marshalsea prison and Commander of H. M. S. Eurydice, when the Duke of Edinburgh served thereon as a midshipman. Captain Hudson was father of seventeen children, most of whom have attained to positions of some prominence. First of these is the new Commander-in-Chief; Admiral Hudson is another; Captain F. K. Hudson, R. N., Dr. Christopher Hudson, and the Rev. Samuel Hudson, Rector of Castlecarrock and Canon of Carlisle Cathedral are all his sons. A sister of the new Commander-in-Chief is described as one of the best lady-organists in England. The eldest brother was the Rev. Joseph Hudson, vicar of Chillingham, who died not long ago. One of his relatives was Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman at Cambridge, and various other members of the family have distinguished themselves in various walks of life. The family has been connected with Haltcliffe in Cumberland since the year 1579. It appears that in the interval between Sir John's employment in Abyssinia and his return to this county, to which we referred a few days ago, he was on sick leave in England, and devoted the time to going through a course of musketry at Hythe and engineering at Chatham, where he also obtained certificates in signalling and telegraphy. On his return to India he was instructor in these branches of science until he obtained command of the 28th Punjab Infantry.

TO-DAY Mr. Joseph Janni, the energetic Agent-General of the Austrian Lloyd's Steamship Company, leaves Bombay on his promotion to a higher position in the Company's service at Trieste. Mr. Janni came out to Bombay nineteen years ago, and has been agent in sole charge since 1876. In the intervening years he has laboured with great zeal and gratifying success to develop the trade between the Austro-Hungarian Dominions and the East. In its origin the trade was exclusively between Trieste and Bombay. But it gradually developed, until it now extends to Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan. The first step in this direction was made when the Austrian Lloyd's steamers made their way to Colombo; thence they felt their way

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE SERVICES AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question, stated that the position of the Services in India, in view of the fall in exchange, was being considered in connection with the Currency question.

TRIAL BY JURY.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Russell said he was unaware that Mr. Justice Prinsep had expressed an opinion hostile to the system of trial by jury.

THE RECENT SUCCESSES OF THE MINISTRY.

DEMORALISATION OF THE OPPOSITION.

There is much discontent in the ranks of the Conservatives and Unionists at the Parliamentary successes of the Government.

They complain that the want of energy in the leaders is demoralising the Party.

LOCAL OPTION AND SUNDAY CLOSING.

In the Commons, last night, Sir W. V. Harcourt introduced a Bill dealing with the question of Local Option and Sunday closing. The Bill provides for Local Option by a two-third majority of the ratepayers in any given neighbourhood, and for the compulsory closing of public houses on Sunday on a decision of a bare majority of the ratepayers.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

In the House of Commons Sir Henry Meysey Meysey-Thompson moves to-night a Resolution urging Government to use their influence with a view to procure the re-assembly of the Brussels Conference, and to impress upon the British delegates the immediate necessity for some effective remedy against the evils resulting from the growing divergence between gold and silver. Sir John Lubbock moves the previous question.

A special bi-metallic Whip has been issued.

THE POPE AND THE ENGLISH PILGRIMS.

ROME, FEB. 27.

The Pope, in bidding farewell to the English pilgrims, expressed a hope that England would soon become Catholic again.

FRENCH ANNEXATION.

PARIS, FEB. 27.

A French man-of-war has annexed the Kerguelen group of Islands.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi, on the 23rd instant.

ADEN, FEB. 28.

The s. s. Shannon, with the mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 a.m., to-day.

THE AMIR'S COMMUNICATION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 28.

It is now reported that the Amir is sending his promised communication to the Government of India by Mr. Pyne, English Superintendont of his Workshops in Kabul.

THE BRITISH MISSION AT CHITRAL.

A letter has been received from Captain Younghusband, by way of Dir, dated February 13, reporting all well with the British Mission at Chitral.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Mr. J. C. Nesfield, Director of Public Instruction, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is taking lively interest in the scheme for the introduction of technical education in the Provinces. Primers on various subjects have now been prepared, and Mr. J. Murray, Professor of Physical Science, Muir College, Allahabad, has been deputed to make a tour of inspection with the view of ascertaining the wants of schools as regards apparatus.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT PESHAWUR.

The annual assault-at-arms for the Peshawur district was held on Friday and Saturday last on the garrison recreation ground and attracted teams from both Nowshera and Hoti Mardan. General Sir Henry Co[illegible]t was president of the executive committee, and the honorary secretary was Major Porters, of the 28th Punjab Infantry, upon whom devolved the making of the multifarious arrangements necessary to work smoothly. There were forty-four events on the programme. Captain Rodwell's Battery showed some first-class wrestling on horseback and equally good driving. The tug-of-war between British troops was won by the Rifle Brigade from the 5th Fusiliers; and that for Native Troops fell to the 14th Sikhs, who beat a very good team of the Guides from Mardan. The prize for physical drill was won by the Welsh Fusiliers stationed at Nowshera, whose team numbered no less than twelve men, who had previously appeared at the Agricultural Hall. Native Troops' physical drill was excellently done, and won by a detachment of the 31st Punjab Infantry, who also won the prize for wrestling. The 9th Bengal Lancers marched from Peshawur on Tuesday for Nowshera to encamp there, where they will meet the Guides and the 13th Bengal Lancers.

ARCHDEACON NOYES.

Archdeacon Noyes will be tried at a general court-martial at Mandalay, on Friday, the 3rd March.

DARING ROBBERY IN A TRAIN.

A daring robbery has been reported to have taken place on the East India Railway, some twenty-five cases of cartridges, sent from Calcutta to Ferozepore, having been removed whilst the train was near Allahabad. There is no trace of the stolen ammunition.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES' TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA. FEB. 28.

Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Captain Peyton, proceeds to Panchgani to-morrow, where they will stay till the end of March.

SIR JOHN HUDSON.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Hudson, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief, is expected to arrive in Bombay, on the 26th March.

THE PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 28.

The Madras High Court has decided that a second examination for the Pleadership test must be held, owing to the question set for the first examination having leaked out.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

THE second day's racing was in every way a most successful order. And this, despite the fact that the honorary secretary was absent from the scene of events. Mr. Pallonjee, "his factotum," however, had everything arranged in apple-pie order, and punctuality being observed right throughout the evening the last race, the sixth on the list, was run in broad daylight. The crowd both in the grand-stand and outside of it was enormously large. But much to the regret of all sportsmen Lord and Lady Harris were prevented by previous engagement from being present. But Malabar Hill was represented by Captain Fowle and all the A.-D.-Cs. It was a beautiful afternoon; no wind being out. The programme was a very interesting one, and began with the race for the purse given by that really good sportsman H. H. Aga Khan. Six horses faced the starter, who again was Captain Ross, and whom perhaps a better handler of Arabs does not exist in India. Kohinoor, on Saturday's form, was, of course, given the pride of position at the lists, but Dameron's weight gave him a very respectable following. Rujeeb, the outsider, was favoured by the *cognoscenti*, but though he ran a game horse he was clearly outclassed, and the favourite won by a lot in hand in the exceedingly slow time of three minutes. The Melton Stakes attracted six, of which Arabia was installed, a warm favourite, Jameel being next in demand. Little Cummer went to the front from the start, and would probably have won had not his rider lost his head in the turn of the bend where the favourite challenged him. Arabia and Jameel then had the race to themselves. The two finest Arab jockies in India fought a duel, the like of which we shall probably never see again. Arabia ridden the whole way by that really good horseman Gibbs won on the post by a length, and everybody on the ground was glad to see that that sterling little sportsman, Mr. Charles Beatty, had at last got hold of a good thing. In the Second Dealer's Plate nine good ones stripped. For some reason or other Noffil had a very strong following, but Fareek was the stronger order with Moslem and Amanee in close attendance. It was a beautifully run race, they all came away together, and after a game struggle Ebrahim landed the favourite from Moslem by half a length, and established his reputation as the finest Arab rider in India. The great race of the day was the Turf Club Cup, for which no less than ten started. The Aga Khan's Stable, which had a big interest in the race, ran three, and as they were all good ones it was hard to say which was the best horse; but the Aga, like the good sportsman he is, declared to win with his first string Venture, and Gibbs' last orders were to run him into a place if he could not win. Turkish Flag carried more weight than even Ebrahim could land home; but he ran a grand horse; Brown Bee had a stable support, but was stiff, and even Robinson could not rouse him into action. The best tip in the race was Artist, who if he had been pushed a little more forward would have run Venture very close. Venture's victory was exceedingly popular, and was a grand vindication of form. In the absence of Bismarck, Haughty Boy with Robinson up was pretty warm, but Rangoon and Speed-of-Thought could not be neglected in a crowd of seven. Speed-of-Thought got away in a very bad start, but made up a lot of ground, and was only beat on the post by the favourite who never ought to have been in it. The last race was the greatest race of the day. Minniehaha although the top-weight had the suffrances of all the backers. But she ran like a cur, and was beaten out of hand by Shears, the property of that popular spotsman Captain Ross.

The following are the details :—

"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse." Approximate value to the winner, Rs 875. Rs. 500, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all maiden Arabs. The scale of weight by the express wish of the donor to be as follows: 3 years, 7st. 4lbs.; 4 years, 7st. 12lbs.; 5 years, 8st. 5lbs.; 6 years, 8st. 12lbs.; 7 years, 9st. Distance: R. C. and the Straight. Penalties: Winners once, 5lbs.; twice or oftener, 7lbs. extra. Conditions: Four horses in different interests to start, or the Purse will be withheld.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's g g a h Kohinoor, 9st 5lbs. Ebrahim 1
Mr H-E A W's g a h Dameron, 8st 10lbs, A Wahed 2
Mr Esau bin Khalifa's b a c Rujeeb, 7st 12lbs, Luchman 3
Mr Esau Bin Khalifa's g a h Silver King, 9st, T Kendall 0
Mr S Alarakia's b a h Sultan II, late Sienna 8st 5lbs, Salley. 0
Mr Hassen Bin Budder's b a h Atlantic, 8st 12lbs, Pugh 0

Betting: Evens on Kohinoor; 3 to 1 against Dameron and Atlantic; 6 to 1 against Rujeeb and Silver King; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

They were sent off to a splendid start. Silver King made play with Atlantic in close attendance. At the half-mile post, Sultan the Second was beaten. Dameron and Kohinoor then came away, and after a good race in the straight the former won easily by two lengths. Distance between second and third half-length. Time—3 minutes.

"The Melton Stakes." Approximate value to winner, Rs. 825. Rs. 500 (Rs. 250 subscribed by dealers and Rs. 250 added from the Fund), with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all Arab ponies landed after the 1st September, 1892. Weight: Weight for age and inches raised 7lbs. Penalties: Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 500: once, 7lbs.; twice or once of Rs. 1,000 and upwards, 1st. Distance: ¼ mile. Conditions: Only ponies actually imported by, and being the property of, dealers who subscribe, and ponies which are purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter.

Mr Beatty's g g a p Arabia 9st 5lb, Gibbs 1
Mr B's ch a p Jameel 8st. 5lb, Ebrahim 2
Mr H E A W's g a h Cummer 7st 4lbs, Oomer 3
Mr S A W's g a p Shamshad 9st 10lbs., C B Mahomed 0
Mr Robert's bk a p Furhan 9st 5lb, Salley 0
Mr Abdoola bin Farras' g a p Ransom 8st 7lb, Trahan 0

Betting: Evens on Arabia; 3 to 2 against Jameel; 4 to 1 against Ransom; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

Cummer showed in front in the start and till the first furlong he led the way to Arabia and Jameel, but in the turn the favourite asserted himself, and after a game struggle with Jameel, who was magnificently ridden by Ebrahim, the grey Arab won a most popular victory. But he had nothing in hand. Distance between second and third half-length. Time—57 seconds.

"The Second Dealers' Plate." Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 1,265. About Rs. 1,000 by subscription, with a Sweepstake of Rs. 30. For maiden Arabs landed after the 1st September, 1892. Weight: Weight for age. Distance: ¾ mile. Allowances: Galloways allowed 7lbs. Conditions: Only horses actually imported by, and being the property of, dealers who subscribe, and horses which are purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter.

Mr Ali bin Talab's ch a c Fareek 8st 9lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr Robert's ch a h Moslem 8st. 9lbs, Gibbs 2
Mr Chumandi's ch a g Amanee 8st 10lbs, T Kendall 3
Mr Abdoola bin Farras' g a g Grey Warrior, 8st 8lbs., Trahan 0
Mr Ali Bin Noffil's g a h Noffil 9st. 3lbs., Salley 0
Mr Almas Bin Abdoola's b a h Jupiter, 8st. 11b., Pugh 0
Aga Z Sha's g a g Telegraph 6st 9lbs, Pillaji 0
Mr Abdool Rahman Esa's g a h Bhudan 9st 3lbs, Luchman, 0
Mr Cursetjee Dhunjishah's b a c Acrobat 8st 9lbs, A Wahed 0

Betting: Evens on Fareek; 3 to 1 against Amanee, Budhan, and Moslem; and 4 to 1 against Telegraph, Noffil, Jupiter, Acrobat, and Grey Warrior.

Moslem cut out the work, with Fareek and Grey Warrior at his heels, but the way told on coming round the bend. Amanee was leading with Moslem next. Condition, however, told, and Fareek won a great race, about half-a-length in front of Moslem, who just got home before Amanee. Time—1 minute and 25½ seconds.

"The Turf Club Cup." Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 2,100. Rs. 1,000 added, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 100. The second horse to get half the entrances, and the third horse to receive Rs. 200 out of the starting Sweepstake. For all Arabs. Distance: R. C. and the Straight. Weight: Handicap, to be published by the 10th February, 1893. Penalties: Winners of a race or handicap after the publication of weights to carry 8lbs. extra for each win.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture, 9st 2lbs, Gibbs 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Turkish Flag, 10st 3lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr Abdoola bin Farras' ch a h Artist, 8st 5lbs, Noor Mahomed 3
Major Reid's bh a h Brown Bee, 8st 11lbs, Robinson 0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 6st 8lbs, Oomer 0
Mr H E A W's ch a h Alert, 8st 5lbs, A Wahed 0
Mr New on's ch a h Vendetta, 8st 5lbs, Smith 0
Mr Norman's ch a h Exchange 7st 12lbs, Trahan 0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Dutchman, 7st 10lbs Lutchman 0
Mr S A W's b a h Shumtave, 7st, Pugh 0

Betting: Evens on Turkish Flag; 2 to 1 against Venture and Exchange; 3 to 1 against Brown Bee and Artist; 4 to 1 against Tenebreuse, Alert, Vendetta, and Dutchman; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

Tenebreuse cut out the work and showed in front to the half-mile post, where Robinson led Brown Bee go in front and make play right down the hill. Vendetta was beaten after the three-quarter mile post, and Exchange who had been ridden all the way, collapsed, giving the lightly-weighted Artist a chance to get in. It was a great race coming home, and Venture, magnificently ridden by Gibbs, who neither used spur or whip, won by one length, to the delight of every sportsman on the ground. Time—3 minutes and 55 seconds.

"The Innovation Stakes." Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 12,800; Rs.. 750 added, with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight: Handicap to published the day before the race. Distance; 6 furlongs.

Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 9st 10lbs, Robinson 1
Mr Moochool Shah's g a g Speed-of-Thought, 10st 3lbs, Smith 2
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a p Rangoon 8st 12lbs, Ebrahim. 3
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Kaitan 8st 7lbs, Chuggan 0
Mr Farmer's b a g Magna Charta 8st 4lbs, Ahmed 0
Mr Esau bin Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank 8st, Luchman 0
Mr Stephen's g a gal Sheehab 8st, Gibbs 0
Mr Ali Abdoola's b ch m Julia, 6st 7lbs, Pillaji 0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Haughty Boy and Rangoon; 2 to 1 against Speed-of-Thought; 2 to 1 against Sir Frank; 3 to 1 against Sheehab and Kaitan; and 4 to 1 against the rest.

To an indifferent start Kaitan got away and showed a clean pair of heels to Haughty Boy and Rangoon till the turn for home, where Speed-of-Thought came up on the inside, but could never get on terms with the favourite, who won pretty easily by two lengths. Time—1 minute and 24 seconds.

"Free Handicap." Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 500. Free Handicap for all Horses. 6 furlongs. Rs. 400 added acceptances. Rs. 25 to be in the box by 6 p.m. this day (Monday), which will constitute Starting declaration.

Capt Ross' ch w m Shears, 8st 6lb, Pugh 1
Mr Chamundi's b w g Whirlwind, 10st, T Kendall 2
Mr Warren Tulloch's ch w m Delegate, 8st, Trahan 3
Aga Coochick Shah's b aus m Minnihaha, 10st, Robinson ... 0
Capt Woolmer's g w m Silver Queen, 9st 4lb, Gibbs 0

Betting: Evens on Minnihaha; 3 to 2 against Whirlwind; and 4 to 1 against the rest.

The three-corned Shears led from the start and won hands down from Whirlwind, who finished second on suffrage, Robinson having pulled up the favourite when he saw she had no chance to win. Time—1 minute and 34 seconds.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Shannon, with the English Mails of the 17th February, left Aden, at six o'clock yesterday morning. The Shannon, which left London on February 9th and Brindisi tendays later, brings the following passengers :—

From London :—Mrs. Cuningham, two children and nurse, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Brownlow, child and maid, Mrs. Stent, two children and friend, Miss Henderson, Miss McGill, and two sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. B. Archer, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Beckerley, Dr. E. and Mrs. Morley Rooke, Miss Rooke, Mr. J. F. Halliffax, Master Le Marchand, Miss Le Marchand, Mr. Hormasji, Mr. G. D. Saunder, Major N. P. Fowell, Mrs. Fowell, two children and nurse, Lieut. C. W. N. Percival, Col. Lister Kay, Surg-Major and Mrs. Henderson, child and ayah, Mrs. Mellius, child and maid, Dr. Ada Niebel, Mr. Bendall, Mr. Warren, Dr. C. C. Manifold, Mr. Bleick, Mrs. Langan, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, and Mrs. C. Brown.

From Brindisi :—Mr. Framjee, Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. Court, Sir E. H. Hudson Kinahan, Mr. E. R. Ross, Mr. H. S. Barnes, Mr. W. C. Holmes, Mrs. H. Marsh, Mr. C. F. R. Simpson, Viscount Bourdille, Mr. Pericles Massif, Mr. W. H. Powell, and Major C. H. Brookes.

For Madras (*via* Bombay)—From London : Mr. C. M. Sherman, and Mr. T. Wake.

For Yokohama (*via* Bombay)—From Ismailia : Mr. H. Ovenbeck.

ADDRESS TO MR. J. JANNI.

YESTERDAY the employés of the Austrian-Lloyd's S. N. Company presented the following address to Mr. J. Janni, Agent-General, Austrian-Lloyd's S. N. Co., and a silver cup, with a suitable inscription :—

We, the undersigned, most respectfully beg to address you on the eve of your leaving Bombay for good after the long sojourn of over nineteen years, with the wish to express our grief at your departure from amongst us, and at the same time to tender you our hearty thanks for your kindness and indulgence shown to us all who had the honor of serving under your guidance for a longer or shorter period, which we shall never forget, and you may rest assured that we shall look back with pleasure upon that time which we have spent in working with you for the renowned company of the Austrian-Lloyd. Our best wishes for your welfare will accompany you wherever you go, and we will hope that the promotion to such a high charge will give you every satisfaction. Praying that you will also from distant shores bestow upon us your patronage as for the past time, we beg of you to accept this small gift as a token of our esteem and as a remembrance of India, where you spent the best years of your life.

Mr. J. Janni, who was much affected, replied in words, expressing his appreciation of the feelings of friendship and regard evidenced in the address and presentation. He had no doubt that his successor, Mr. Von Hoffer, would receive the same cordial co-operation that he had at their hands in the interests of the company.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Vinayakrao Balkrishna Ambeyanker filed an information before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging Mr. Hormusjee Jamshedjee, editor, proprietor, and publisher of a Gujerati bi-weekly paper, entitled the *Gujerat Darpan*, and published at Surat. The complainant in his information stated, that he was a munsif and magistrate at Kadenar, zilla Amreli, and at present resided in Bombay. He was formerly a munsif and magistrate at Kathore, zilla Nowsari, in the territories of H. H. the Gaekwar. The *Gujerat Darpan* has a wide circulation, and in the issue of that paper, dated the 7th May, 1892, a petition purporting to have been made by one Kaudas Jijibhoy was published; in which it was stated concerning the complainant that in spite of the orders of the varisht court and of the Dewan Sahib he (complainant) gave possession of the land in dispute to a plaintiff in a certain case, because she was a rich and liberal woman. Again in the same paper, dated the 18th of June, under the heading of "complaints against a Gayakwari munsiff" statements had been made concerning the complainant to the effect that a Bora Sulemau Hassan, and one hundred and twenty-five other persons had petitioned to the Nowsari Judge that he did not possess the purity or uprightness which was required in a person exercising judicial functions. Again in the same paper of the 5th July, 1891 under the heading "the Kathore Magistrate Munsiff" an article had been published which contained statements concerning the complainant to the effect that in a large talooka like Kathore, populated by poor people, there was an officer exercising the powers of munsiff and a magistrate who sold justice and obtained bribes and exercised great oppression on the people. It also stated that the munsiff of Kathore exercised, as he did the function of a magistrate, such oppression as he liked, disgracing whoever he liked and obtaining as much bribe as he liked and selling justice. The complainant said that all the above imputations were false, and made and published to harm his reputation, and such imputations had lowered him in the estimation of his superior officers and other persons, and he had been called upon by his superior officers to clear his character in a court of law. He charged Hormusjee Jamshedjee with defamation, and applied for a process. The Magistrate granted a summons against Hormusjee.

LIEUTENANT MALTBY, R.N., contributes some particulars of the fund started from the surplus of the Royal Navy Exhibition of 1891. The Royal Naval Fund, as it is called, is founded for the relief of widows or dependent relatives of seamen and marines dying in the service of the Crown. The Queen has become patron of the society, and the Prince of Wales is president. All contributions are to be invested, unless it shall be otherwise specified by the donors, and the income derived therefrom will be expended, as far as it will extend in succouring the widows, orphans, or other dependent relatives of seamen and marines below the rank of warrant or subordinate officers who shall die in the service of the Crown. The funds at present at the disposal of the society consist only of the income derived from the investment of £47,246'6s. 9d., being the surplus proceeds of the Naval Exhibition, but when the funds shall have been augmented by donations so that the income shall exceed £3,000 a year, the area of relief may be widened so as to include the widows, orphans, or dependent relatives of chief warrant officers and warrant officers, in addition to the classes already named. The administration of the funds has been entrusted to an executive committee of not less than twenty-one members, of whom the majority are to be naval or marine officers, and it will be the duty of the committee in distributing the funds to select from among applicants for relief the most needy and the most deserving cases. All communications relating to the society should be addressed to the Secretary, Royal Naval Fund, 9, Craig's-court, London, S. W., and cheques crossed London and South Western [illegible]

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 27.

At the sitting of the Court to-day, Mr. Rudra, counsel for the prosecution, in this case, presented the following list of witnesses, as those he wished to call to rebut the evidence on the plea of justification, called by the defence :—

It is prayed that the following witnesses be called in rebuttal :—1. Aga Mirza, the Nawab Sarwar Jung Bahadur, Secretary-in-Wating to H. H. the Nizam, residing at Chinchalgoora. To disprove certain facts deposed to by witnesses for the defence, upon the plea of justification, as well as to establish certain independent facts showing the falsity of that plea. 2. Syed Ali Belgrami, B.A., B.L., Secretary to the Government of his Highness in the Public Works Department, residing at Chadderghat, to prove the same matters. 3. Tuffail Ali Beg, A.-D.-C. to H.H. the Nizam, to contradict Abdul Karim and Mustafa Ali, witnesses for defence. 4. Faridoonji Jamsetji, Private Secretary to H. E. the Minister. 5. Major Percy Gough, Military Secretary. 6. H. E. Sir Asman Jah, K.C.I.E., to cause to be produced files relating to the recommendation for appointment of Mirza Sajid Beg (brother to Sarwar Jung), also relating to the reduction of the pay and position of Syed Hoosein Belgrami since his letter to the Court, also relating to the reduction of the pay of Baker Hoosein, Registrar, High Court, one of the original witnesses of the prosecution, also correspondence between the Nawab Sarwar Jung and the Nawab Imad Jung regarding the contemplated removal of Jaffer Hoosein (son of Baker Hosein) from his post, also correspondence regarding the reduction of Major Percy Gough's position, also file relating to the contemplated removal of Justice Nizam-ud-udin, brother of Mahomed Ali-ud-din Beg, defence witness. 7. Sir Khursed Jah, K.C.I.E., to cause to be produced the file showing the appointment of Mirza Rafi-ud-din Beg, a witness for the defence, on his Paighah establishment and the payment of Rs. 1,250-0-0 as arrears of pay from the date of the witness's giving evidence in the Court, including correspondence on the subject between him and Sarwar Jung. 8. Mr. W. Pendlebury, Agent, H. E. the Nizam's State Railway, to cause to be produced the administration report of the railway in India for the year 1872-73, showing the date of the opening of the section between Lucknow and Malihabad on the Oudh-Rohilkhand Railway. 9. Acting Secretary to the Committee of Management, Sir Salar Jung Estates, to produce, or cause to be produced, the papers showing the date on which Abdul Karim was appointed as a servant to Sir Salar Jung II. 10. Mussamat Akhtar Sultan (Miss Sarwar Jung) to prove the bribery of a certain witness in Lucknow, who has been examined on commission, and also to testify on certain other points bearing upon the evidence of the defence on the plea of justification with which she is acquainted personally. 11. Mrs. Syed Ali Belgrami to prove certain facts bearing upon the plea of justification from her personal knowledge. 12. Mr. Mehdi Hassan on the whole case bearing on justification.

Nawab Sarwar Jung to produce all correspondence that has passed between him and Mitra, himself and Mr. Edgelow, Mr. Norton, and also the file relating to the contemplated removal of Sujart Ali of the Court of Wards (witness for the prosecution), Mr. Taki Ali, also of Court of Wards, a witness for the prosecution, and the appointment of Abdul Kadir himself in their place; papers relating to the pay and position of Syed Hoosein Belgrami and Baker Hoosein in his own (Sarwar Jung's) possession as Peishi Secretary to H. H. the Nizam, receipt from Yusuf-uz-Zaman for a sum of Rs. 5,000 paid to the said Yusuf, in currency notes, (Madras Circle), after his evidence in the Court, or the memo. of the number of the said notes.

There are two or three other witnesses on minor points, bearing on plea of justification.

As regards Syed Hoosein Belgrami and Jaffer Hoosein, counsel for the prosecution, will make a verbal application to the Court.

The result of the application has already appeared in our telegraphic columns.

THE THEFT AT MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Harry Brewin brought up on remand and charged Samuel Patankar, recently a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft, as a servant, of property, consisting of currency notes, cash and two cheques, of the aggregate value of Rs. 45,335. Mr. Brewin prosecuted; and Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported.

At the outset, Mr. Brewin informed the Magistrate that Mr. Howse, manager of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, was shortly to proceed to England, and he, therefore, requested his Worship not to commit the case to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, but to dispose of it himself.

Mr. George Edward Howse, examined by Mr. Brewin, said, that the accused was a "baggage clerk," in the employ of Thomas Cook and Son. He knew the accused for the last seven years. At the time of closing the office on the evening of the 22nd of February last, he locked the safe, and handed over the key to Mr. Robinson. The safe contained books and documents and two cash-boxes. The following day, on opening the office, he found the safe open, and the two cash-boxes were missing therefrom. He informed the police about the occurrence. The accused was present in the office that day. On the 25th inst, the accused called at the witness' bungalow, at Bandora, and requested Mr. Howse to accompany him to a house, stating that he would point out the stolen property. The accused then took the witness to his house, at Grant Road, and there he made a clean breast of his guilt before Mr. Howse, and begged to be forgiven. The accused then asked Mr. Howse to accompany him to a house, at Goghari Mohola. He was taken to the first floor of the house, where he saw three Mahomedans and two women. He would be able to identify the Mahomedans. (Sadrbax Khodabux and Amirbux Khodabux were called, and identified by the witness as two of the three men whom he had seen in the house.) Witness, continuing, said that the accused asked the two men to produce the property. Both the Mahomedans whispered something in each other's ears, and then told the accused that they had concealed the cash-boxes in another house, and asked him to accompany them to the house. Witness refused to leave the house, and asked one of the Mahomedans to go with the accused to the place, where the boxes had been kept, and fetch the property. One of the Mahomedans and the accused left the house in order to bring the property, but as they left the house, the witness asked the other two Mahomedans to point out the stolen property, intimating to them that if they failed to do so, he would call the police, and have them arrested. The Mahomedans first denied all knowledge of the property. The witness's eye then fell upon a tray that was lying there on the floor, and which he recognised at once as the same that was missing from the safe. The two Mahomedans then pointed to a heap of firewood, which they removed and digging the ground, they brought out a bundle of currency notes and a purse containing gold coins. The accused and the Mahomedans then brought a large wooden box, in which were placed the two cash-boxes. Witness took charge of the property, but a portion of the stolen property, valued at Rs. 13,000, was not forthcoming. He left the Mahomedans in the house, and went to his office with the property. He then reported the matter to the police, who recovered the remaining portion of the stolen property.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza, witness said that the accused was a trustworthy servant, and bore a good character during the last seven years. He had given every possible assistance to recover the stolen property. He confessed his guilt voluntarily.

The accused, in his defence, stated that he was led to commit the theft by jealousy towards another servant, whom he wanted to bring into trouble. Mr. Howse was always very kind to him, and as he had to account for the theft his (accused's) conscience bit him, and he, therefore, went to Mr. Howse and confessed his guilt, and at the same time implored Mr. Howse to have mercy on him, his wife, and children. He was sorry for the crime he had committed.

Mr. DeSouza, in addressing the Court on behalf of the accused, alluded to the high testimonial given the accused by Mr. Howse, and also referred to the considerations, which led him to perpetrate the theft. He could not resist the temptation, although he had previously fulfilled faithfully the trust reposed in him. The confession he had subsequently made about his guilt, and the facility he had offered in the recovery of the stolen property, were extenuating circumstances in favour of the accused. Mr. DeSouza asked his Worship to deal with the accused as leniently as possible, as Mr. Howse was not insisting on pressing the charge, and as almost the whole of the stolen property was forthcoming.

The Magistrate, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Immediately after the disposal of the case, Mr. Brewin charged Amirbux and Sadarbax before the same Magistrate with receiving stolen property with a guilty knowledge. Inspector Greyhurst and several other witnesses were examined by Mr. Brewin. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced each of them to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

A VERY interesting ceremony, in connection with the opening of the new premises of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, was performed yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Glazebrook, of Messrs. Lyon and Co., the chairman of the Association's board of directors. The Bombay Cotton Trade Association was formed into a liability company in May, 1892, with a capital of Rs. 50,000, and they have now erected a large Cotton Exchange, near Grants' Buildings, Colaba. The building is a handsome erection, and reflects credit on the architects, Messrs. Campbell and Hewson, who had prepared the design. It has been erected at a cost of about Rs. 35,000. It is a one-storied building with a large hall for the Exchange, down below, which is open on all sides, and is made to suit the convenience of brokers and others concerned in the trade. On the first floor there is a committee-room on the east and a large room on the west for general use. In response to invitations issued by the directors of the Association a large number of European and Native gentlemen were present to witness the opening ceremony of the building yesterday afternoon, when it was decorated with flags, evergreens, and buntings, and it looked to a very great advantage.

Mr. Glazebrook, in declaring the building open, said : Gentlemen,—Allow me first of all in the name of the directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, to give you all a hearty welcome to our new building, and I trust you will all join me in wishing the new undertaking every success. I think you will agree with me when I say it is a matter of congratulation that our association has at last been able to make arrangements to move from the old dingy rooms we have occupied for so many years now. I feel sure that all who are interested in the cotton trade of this great city will also agree with me when I say the building in which we are all assembled and which from to-day takes the place of our old rooms, is one which the members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, have reasons to be proud of. It does full justice to our architect and those that have worked under him, and I should like to take this opportunity of bearing witness to the energetic and prompt manner our contractor has carried out the work he undertook to do. No one could have worked harder than he has done, and I think it has been a surprise to some, including even our architect, that the work has been completed so rapidly. You all know the objects of our Association, and I hope you will do what lies in your power to further those objects as much as possible, and thus help to make our new premises a success. We have done our best to provide suitable accommodation for all connected with the cotton trade, and with a view of making our building as useful as possible the spacious hall downstairs will from to-day be thrown open free of charge to merchants, brokers, and all who are connected with the cotton trade. I hope it will eventually be made good use of by you all, and instead of standing under the trees in the public thoroughfares, and exposed to the humours of the bullock-cart drivers, and the dust and dirt as we have done for so many years, now you will congregate in and around our new hall. I may mention for your information that arrangements are being made to transfer the Colaba Branch Office of the Telegraph Company to our building, where they will always be open to the public. Gentlemen, I think you must all admit that the directors have spared no pains in their endeavours to make these new premises as useful as possible to all who are interested in the cotton trade generally, and I, therefore, must now ask you all, who have already done so, to support now by joining our association, and thus show that our efforts to improve the accommodation for the trade are appreciated, and we have not worked in vain. When I ask you to help us I do not merely mean by your good wishes or your presence here to-day but by becoming members of our Association and paying your share of the general expenses which must be incurred each season if the work of the association is done properly. Gentlemen, it is now my pleasant duty to declare this building open on behalf of the directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, and, in doing so, I trust it may be the means of drawing together the various sections of the trade, so that we can all work together for the good of the cotton trade of this great city.

The remarks of the chairman were translated into Gujerati by a Hindu gentleman present for the benefit of the native gentlemen who did not understand English.

Mr. George Cotton then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors of the association; in doing so he took the opportunity of making a few remarks. He said that he was very much pleased to be present on such an occasion, and wished every success to the association; he congratulated the board of directors on their being able to erect the fine building. Great thanks were due, he observed, to Mr. Glazebrook, their chairman, for the zeal and interest he showed in the welfare of the association. He hoped the other directors would work with the chairman in his praiseworthy efforts to improve the trade generally. He assured them that the chairman was quite worthy of their trust. All those who were connected with the cotton trade should heartily thank the chairman and the directors for the great trouble they had taken in erecting such an useful and ornamental building. One thing he wished to mention was that while thanking the present chairman for the trouble he had taken, they should also bear in mind Mr. Tintner, the late chairman, who was equally zealous and painstaking. There was a native association started at Colaba, but he hoped that one day the two associations would possibly be combined into one. It was a pity that there should have been a split; however, he hoped that men like Mr. Narayendas would attempt to unite the two associations.

Mr. Staube seconded the proposition.

Mr. Narayendas then addressed the meeting. He said that he had no intention to speak at the meeting, but as his name was mentioned by Mr. Cotton, he wished to say a few words. He wished every success to the association, and said that he did not understand why the two associations should not successfully go on. He personally wished every success to this association, and thought there was room enough for two associations.

The proposition was then carried by acclamation, and a hearty vote of thanks to the directors and the chairman was passed.

Mr. Glazebrook thanked the assembly in return for passing a vote of thanks to himself and his co-directors. He thanked Mr. Cotton for the favourable remarks made by him, and assured the meeting that he would always be ready to do all in his power that would promote the interests of the association and the trade generally.

The meeting then dispersed.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears that on the 11th of January last, the offer of gold coin and gold bullion was actually refused by the Bank of France. Dealers and bankers wishing to pay in gold to the Bank, or wishing to receive notes in exchange, were told that gold could not be accepted, or if accepted on behalf of customers, only on the understanding that no cheques or notes were to be drawn against it, the Bank reserving the right to make such repayments as might be required in the same gold in which the original payments were made. The French are truly a great people, with a genius for originality which like Captain Cuttle's watch, is "skalled by few and excelled by none." The following true story bearing on above is amusing. Some years ago a "run" was made on one of the principal Joint Stock Banks in Yorkshire. One of the depositors, an old maiden lady, appeared at the counter of one of the branch banks, and demanded payment of the balance of her account. The cashier handed her the amount in gold, but this she refused, requesting to be paid with the notes of the bank. As soon as she had received these, and safely deposited them in her satchel, she said in high dudg

from each other, and anubhava, where subject and object coincide in the same. He who by anubhava comes to the great intelligence, "*aham brahma asmi*," obtains a state called by Cankara *Samradhanam*, accomplished satisfaction; and, indeed, what might he desire who feels and knows himself as the sum and totality of all existence!

II.—KOSMOLOGY.

Here again we meet the distinction of exoteric and esoteric doctrine, though not so clearly severed by Cankara as in other parts of his system. The exoteric Kosmology according to the natural but erroneous realism (*avidya*) in which we are born considers this world as the reality, and can express its entire dependency of Brahman only by the mythical way of a creation of the world by Brahman. So a temporal creation of the world, even as in the Christian documents, is also taught in various and well-known passages of the Upanishads. But such a creation of the material world by an immaterial cause, performed in a certain point of time after an eternity elapsed uselessly, is not only against the demands of human reason and natural science, but also against another important doctrine of the Vedanta, who teaches and must teach (as we shall see hereafter) the "beginning-lessness of the migration of souls, *samsarasya anaditvam*. Here the expedient of Cankara is very clever and worthy of imitation. Instead of the temporary creation once for ever of the Upanishads, he teaches that the world in great periods is created and reabsorbed by Brahman (referring to the misunderstood verse of the Rigveda); this mutual creation and reabsorption lasts from eternity, and no creation can be allowed by our system to be a first one, and that for good reasons, as we shall she just now.—If we ask: *Why* has God created the world? the answers to this question are generally very unsatisfactory. For his own glorification? How may we attribute to him so much vanity!—For his particular amusement? But he was an eternity without this play-toy!—By love of mankind? How may he love a thing before it exists and how may it be called love, to create millions for misery and eternal pain!—The Vedanta has a better answer. The never ceasing new-creatain of the world is a moral necessity connected with the central and most valuable doctrine of the exoteric Vedants, the doctrine of Samsara. Man says Cankara is like a plant. He grows, flourishes and at the end he dies; but not totally. For, as the plant, when dying, leaves behind it the seed, of which, according to its quality, a new plant grows,—so man, when dying, leaves his *karma*, the good and bad works of his life, which must be rewarded and punished in another life after this. No life can be the first, for it is the fruit of previous actions, nor the last, for its actions must be expiated in a next following life. So the Samsara is without beginning and without end, and the new creation of the world after every absorption into Brahman is a moral necessity. I need not point out, in particular, here in India, the high value of this doctrine of Samsara as a consolation in the distresses, as a moral agent in the temptations of life,—I have to say here only that the Samsara, though not the absolute truth, is a mythical representative of a truth which in itself is unattainable to our intellect; mythical is this theory of metempsychosis only in so far as it invests in the forms of space and time what really is spaceless and timeless, and therefore beyond the reach of our understanding. So the Samsara is just so far from the truth, as the *saguna vidya* is from *nirguna vidya*; it is the eternal truth itself, but (since we cannot conceive it otherwise) the truth in an allegorical form, adapted to our human understanding. And this is the character of the whole exoteric Vedanta, whilst the esoteric doctrine tries to find out the philosophical, the absolute truth. And so we come to esoteric Kosmology, whose simple doctrine is this, that in reality there is no manifold world, but only Brahman, and that what we consider as the world is a mere illusion (*maya*) similar to a *mrigatrishnika*, which disappears when we approach it, and not more to be feared than the rope, which we took in the darkness for a serpent. There are, as you see, many similes in the Vedanta, to illustrate the illusive character of this world, but the best of them is, perhaps, when Cankara compares our life with a long dream;—a man whilst dreaming does not doubt of the reality of the dream, but this reality disappears in the moment of awakening, to give place to a truer reality, which we were not aware of whilst dreaming. The life a dream! this has been the thought of many wise men from Pindar and Sophocles to Shakespeare and Calderon de la Barca, but nobody has better explained this idea than Cankara. And, indeed, the moment when we die may be to nothing so similar as to the awakening from a long and heavy dream; it may be, that then heaven and earth are blown away like the sightly phantoms of the dream, and what there may stand before us? or rather in us? Brahman, the eternal reality, which was unknown to us till then by this dream of life!—This world is maya, is illusion, is not the very reality, that is the deepest thought of the exoteric Vedanta, attained not by calculating *tarka* but by *anubhava*, by returning from this variegated world to the deep recess of our own self (*Atman*). Do so, if you can, and you will get aware of a reality very different from empirical reality, a timeless, spaceless, changeless reality, and you will feel and experience that whatever is outside of this only true reality is mere appearance, is maya, is a dream!—This was the way the Indian thinkers went, and by a similar way, shown by Permenides, Plato came to the same truth, when knowing and teaching that this world is a world of shadows, and that the reality is not in these shadows, but behind them. The accord here of Platonism and Vendatism is wonderful, but both have grasped this great metaphysical truth by intuition; their tenet is true, but they are not able to prove it, and in so far they are defective. And here a great light and assistance to the Indian and the Grecian thinker comes from the philosophy of Kant, who went quite another way, not the Vedantic and Platonic way of intuition, but the way of abstract reasoning and scientific proof. The great work of Kant is an analysis of human mind, not in the superficial way of Locke, but getting to the very bottom of it. And in doing so, Kant found, to the surprise of the world and of himself, that three essential elements of this outside world, viz., space, time, and causality, are not, as we naturally believe, eternal fundaments of an objective reality, but merely subjective innate intuitive forms of our own intellect. This has been proved by Kant and by his great disciple, Schopenhauer, with mathematical evidence, and I have given the proofs (the fundament of every scientific metaphysic) in the shortest and clearest form in my "Elements der Metaphysik"—a book which I am resolved now to get translated into English, for the benefit not of the Europeans (who may learn German) but of my brothers in India, who will be greatly astonished to find in Germany the scientific substruction of their own philosophy, of the Advaita Vedanta! For Kant has demonstrated, that space, time and causality are not objective realities, but only subjective forms of our intellect, and the unavoidable conclusion is this, that the world, as far as it is extended in space, running on in time, ruled throughout by causality, in so far is merely a representation of mind and nothing beyond it. You see the concordance of Indian, Grecian and German metaphysics; the world is maya, is illusion, says *Cankara*;—it is a world of shadows, not of realities, says *Plato*:—it is "appearance only, not the thing in itself, says *Kant*. Here we have the same doctrine in three different parts of the world, but the scientific proofs of it are not in Cankara, not in Plato, but only in Kant.

III.—PSYCHOLOGY.

Here we convert the order and begin with the esoteric Psychology, because it is closley connected with the esoteric Kosmology and its fundamental doctrine: the world is *maya*. All is illusive, with one exception, with the exception of my own Self, of my Atman. My Atman cannot be illusive, as Cankara shows, anticipating the "*cogito, ergo sum*" of Descartes,—for he who would deny it, even in denying it witnesses its reality. But what is the relation between my individual soul, the Jiva-Atman, and the highest soul, the Parama-Atman or Brahman? Here Cankara, like a prophet, foresees the deviations of Ramanuja, Madhva and Vellabha and refutes them in showing that the Jiva cannot be a part of Brahman (Ramanuja), because Brahman is without parts (for it is timeless and spaceless, and all parts are either successions in time or co-ordinations in space, as we may supply),—neither a different thing from Brahman (Madhva), for Brahman is *ekam eva advitiyam*, as we may experience by *anubhava*,—nor a metamorphose of Brahman (Vallabha), for Brahman is unchangeable (for, as we know now by Kant, it is out of causality). The conclusion is, that the Jiva, being neither a part nor a different thing, nor a variation of Brahman, must be the Paramatman fully and totally himself, a conclusion made equally by the Vedantin Cankara, by the Platonic Platinos, and by the Kantian Schopenhauer. But Cankara in his conclusions goes perhaps further than any of them. If really our soul, says he, is not a part of Brahman but Brahman himself, then all the attributes of Brahman, all-pervadingness, eternity, all-mightiness (scientifically spoken: exemption of space, time, causality) are ours; *aham brahma asmi*, I am Brahman, and consequently I am all-pervading (spaceless), eternal (timeless), almighty (not limited in my doing by causality). But these godly qualities are hidden in me, says Cankara, as the fire is hidden in the wood, and will appear only after the final deliverance. What is the cause of this concealment of my godly nature? The Upadhi's, answers Cankara, and with this answer we pass from the esoteric to the exoteric psychology. The Upadhi's are manas and indriya's, prana with its five branches, sukshmam cariram,—in short, the whole psychological apparatus, which together with a factor changeable from birth to birth, with my karman, accompanies my Atman in all his ways of migration, without infecting his godly nature, as the crystal is not infected by the colour painted over it. But wherefrom originate these Upadhi's? They form of course part of the *maya*, the great world-illusion, and like *maya* they are based in our innate *avidya* or ignorance, a merely negative power and yet strong enough to keep us from our godly existence. But now, from where comes this *avidya*, this primeval cause of ignorance, sin, and misery? Here all philosophers in India and Greece and everywhere have been defective, until Kant came to show us that the whole question is inadmissible. You ask for the cause of *avidya*, but she has no cause; for causality goes only so far as this world of the Samsara goes, connecting each link of it with another, but never beyond Samsara and its fundamental characteristic, the *avidya*. In enquiring after a cause of *avidya* with *maya*, Samsara and Upadhi's, you abuse, as Kant may teach us, your innate mental organ of causality to penetrate into a region for which it is not made, and where it is no more available. The fact is that we are here in ignorance, sin and misery and that we know the way out of them, but the question of a cause for them is senseless.

IV.—ESCHATOLOGY.

And now a few words about this way out of the Samsara, and first about the exoteric theory of it. In the ancient time of the hymns there was no idea of Samsara but only rewards in heaven and (somewhat later) punishments in a dark region (*padam gahhiram*), the precursor of the later hells. Then the deep theory of Samsara came up, teaching rewards and punishment in the form of a new birth on earth. The Vedanta combines both theories, and so he has a double expiation, first in heaven and hell, and then again in a new existence on the earth. This double expiation is different (1) for performers of good works, going the pitriyana, (2) for worshippers of the saguna brahma, going the "devayana," (3) for wicked deeds, leading to what is obscurely hinted at in the Upanishads as the "tritiyan sthanam," the third place. (1) The "pitriyana" leads through a succession of dark spheres to the moon, there to enjoy the fruit of the good works and, after their consumption, back to an earthly existence. (2) The "devayana leads through a set of brighter spheres to Brahman, without returning to the earth tasmen na punar avyisih. But this Brahman is only saguna brahma, the object of worshipping, and its true worshippers, though entering into this saguna brahma without returning, have to wait in it until they get *moksha* by obtaining *samyagdarcanam*, the full knowledge of the sirguna brahma. (3) The *tritiyam sthanam*, including the later theories of hells, teaches punishment in them, and again punishment by returning to earth in the form of lower castes, animals, and plants. All these various and fantastical ways of Samsara are considered as true, quite as true as this world is, but not more. For the whole world and the whole way of Samsara is valid and true for those only who are in the *avidya*, not for those who have overcome her, as we have to show now. The esoteric Vedanta does not admit the reality of the world nor of the Samsara, for the only reality is Brahman, seized in ourselves as our own Atman. The knowledge of this Atman, the great intelligence: "*aham brahma asmi*," does not produce *moksha* (deliverance), but is *moksha* itself. Then we obtain what the Upanishads say: Brdyate bridaya gran shis,—ibidyante sarva samiayah ksiyante iasya Karmani,—tasmia drishte paravare.

When seing Brama as the highest and the lowest everywhere, all knots of our heart, all sorrows are split, all doubts vanish, and our works become nothing. Certainly no man can live without doing works, and so also the *Jivanmukta*; but he knows it, that all these works are illusive, as this whole world is, and therefore they do not adhere to him nor produce for him a new life after death.—And what kind of works may such a man do?—People have often reproached the Vedanta with being defective in morals, and, indeed, the Indian genius is too contemplative to speak much of works; but the fact is, nevertheless, that the highest and purest morality is the immediate consequence of the Vedanta. The Gospels fix quite correctly as the highest law of morality: "Love your neighbour as yourselves." But why should I do so, since by the order of nature I feel pain and pleasure only in myself, not in my neighbour? The answer is not in the Bible (this venerable book being not yet quite free of Semitic realism), but it is in the Veda, is in the great formula "tat tvam asi," which gives in three words metaphysics and morals altogether. You shall love your neighbour as yourselves,—because you are your neighbour, and mere illusion makes you believe that your neighbour is something different from yourselves. Or in the words of the Bhagavadgitah: He who knows himself in everything and everything in himself, will not injure himself by himself *na hinasti atmana atmanam*. This is the sum and tenor of all morality, and this is the standpoint of a man knowing himself as Brahman. He feels himself as everything,—so he will not desire anything, for he has whatever can be had;—he feels himself as everything,—so he will not injure anything for nobody injures himself. He lives in the world, is surrounded by its illusions but not deceived by them: like the man suffering from *timira*, who sees two moons but knows that there is one only, so the Jivanmukta sees the manifold world and cannot get rid of seeing it, but he knows that there is only one being, Brahman, the Atman, his own Self, and he verifies it by his deeds of pure uninterested morality. And so he expects his end, like the potter expects the end of the twirling of his wheel, after the vessel is ready. And then, for him, when death comes, no more Samsara: Na tasya prana udkvamanti, brahma eva san brahama apyeti. He enters into Brahman, like the streams into the ocean: Yatha nadyah syavdamanah samudram—astav Tathanti namarupe vihaye, yatha vidvan namarupad vimuktrh pavat param purusham upaiti divyam; he leaves behind him *nama* and *rupam*, he leaves behind him *individuality*, but he does not leave behind him his *Atman*, his Self. It is not the falling of the drop into the infinite ocean, it is the whole ocean, becoming free from the fetters of ice, returning from his frozen state to that what he is really, and has never ceased to be, to his own all-pervading, eternal, all-mighty nature. And so the Vedanta, in its unfalsified form, is the strongest support of pure morality, is the greatest consolation in the sufferings of life and death,—Indians, keep to it!

On the Chairman inviting members to offer their remarks, Mr. Javerilal said he was sure they all felt that they were deeply indebted to Dr. Paul Deussen for the lucid and eloquent address they had just heard. The subject was no doubt abstruse, and it required a previous knowledge of the Vedant philosophy on the part of one to be able to grasp the different points, which the lecturer had made in course of his address. The Professor's exposition proved that the German mind had shown a peculiar aptitude for the study of Indian philosophy. It approached its study in a truly sympathetic and philosophic spirit. In the present case the critical method was applied with success. To him personally the most interesting part of the address was to be found in the part where the learned lecturer had traced resemblances between Shankar's ideas about intuition and those of Plato, between Shankar's ideas of the one God without a second and the notions of space, time, and causality as being subjective forms of our intellect as entertained by Kant and Schopenhauer. Dr. Deussen had thus given a common basis of Grecian, German, and Indian metaphysics. It seemed to the speaker that no service that an educated Indian gentleman could do to philosophy in general and to Indian philosophy in particular would be greater than that which consisted in taking up the thread of these analogies by a careful study of the metaphysics of Europe and India. One more remark he would make, and that was that scholars in India would be glad to see the learned Professor's "Manual of Metaphysics" rendered into English and that his proposed history of philosophy, at least that part of it which related to India, written in English if he wished a large number of scholars in this country to interest themselves in it. He thought they all agreed that Dr. Deussen was entitled to the best thanks of the meeting.

Professor Macmillan, in proposing a vote of thanks, remarked that the rapt attention with which the audience had listened to the address indicated the natural affinity between German metaphysics and Indian intellect, to which the empirical philosophy of England was repugnant. It was a subject for much congratulation to find a living German philosopher carrying on Schopenhauer's work. That brilliant philosopher who had freely confessed his obligation to Hindoo philosophy, had found in it an anticipation of Kant's doctrine of the ideality of time and space, and had used the Sanskrit aphorism "tat twam asi" as the metaphysical foundation of his moral system. Professor Macmillan, however, suggested a doubt, which he would like to hear solved. Did not the identification of each man with his neighbour implied in this aphorism render self-sacrifice impossible, and so reduce all morality to selfishness? If each man was identical with his neighbour, then his acts of benevolence were really done to himself. In conclusion he expressed a hope that Professor Deussen's stimulating address would inspire the natives of India to co-operate themselves in the great work of elucidating Hindoo philosophy and not leave the work entirely to foreigners.

Professor Deussen, in reply, remarked that he was glad to have an opportunity of discussing the difficulty pointed out, which had indeed occupied his own mind for many years. He had, however, he thought, arrived at a satisfactory solution. His explanation was that the view of morality implied in "tat twam asi" was only after all a partial expression of the truth, being as much of the truth as it was possible to attain in an empirical state of existence.

Mr. Visvanath Prabhuram expressed his intention to translate Professor Deussen's paper into Gujarati and to make it accessible to those pandits and others who were not able to read it in English. At the same time he was authorised to announce that the lecture had been printed in the form of a pamphlet, which could be generally obtained *gratis* by application to the honorary secretary of the Asiatic Society, or to Messrs. A. H. Nazar and Co., Bombay, or to the author himself, Professor Deussen, Kiel, Germany.

The meeting was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

In its annual report the Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce makes the following remarks on the above subject:—

The Chamber, in common with most, if not all, other public institutions in India, were requested "to endeavour to enlist members and form a Committee to represent a branch of the Association." After consideration your Committee eventually decided that no good purpose could be served by their taking any action in the matter. It appeared to them that the movement was initiated by Government servants, Civil and Military, and subsequently to have been supported at the various meetings held throughout the country mainly by these classes—individuals not, as a rule, allowed to trade, or supposed to have a direct interest in the foreign commerce of the country. It seemed to the Committee that the proper procedure for Government servants to follow, if they felt that they had a grievance as to the gold value of their salaries, would be for them to state their case to their employers. From the intimations which have been published regarding the deputation, representing the High Court, the Civil, Service, the Army, the Ecclesiastical, the Accounts, Educational, Judicial, Marine, Medical, Police, Public Works, Postal, Survey and Telegraph Departments, that waited on the Viceroy some three weeks ago, it will be seen that this is the course which the Services eventually decided to adopt. As regards the general effect on India's trade of the fall in exchange, the desirability, practicability or efficiency of a gold standard, bi-metallism, closing of the mints, your Committee not unnaturally differ in opinion: some members, however, hold that it should be possible, taking cost of production, supply and demand, into consideration, for Government to keep the sterling equivalent of the rupee fairly steady. It is unquestionable that what is needed in the interests of legitimate trade between India and England is non-varying rates in the exchange value of the rupee, and it would be well if this could be brought about even at something below the present rate.

KURRACHEE AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The following letter has been addressed to Colonel Ardagh, C.B., C.I.E., R.E., Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

Kurrachee, Feb. 23.

Sir,—With reference to the Resolution of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Currency Question, dated 10th February, recently forwarded to H. E. the Viceroy, we have the honour to beg his Excellency's gracious attention to this our protest against the views set forward in that Resolution. As the signatures to this document testify, we have the honour to represent a preponderance of the Import and Export trade of this port, and our opinion submitted with all due deference is fully expressed in the letter addressed to you under date 9th February, 1893, by several members of the Calcutta mercantile and banking community.—We have, &c., (Signed)—*p. pro.* Donald Graham and Co.—J. M. Dick and Thos. Weir; *p. pro.* Ralli Brothers Agency—W. S. D. Hunter and A. Schilizzi, Finlay Muir and Co.—W. Brown; *p. pro.* Sanday Patrick and Co., C. Percy-Jones; Ewart Ryrie and Co.—W. Greaves; *p. pro.* Bryan Durant and Co.—Jno. S. Couper; *p. pro.* Ritchie Steuart and Co.—J. T. Robertson.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT.

The Indian Progress Society, Bombay, has addressed the following representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department:

Sir,—Under instructions from the Managing Committee of the Indian Progress Society, I have the honor to make the following observations on the Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act of 1882 recently introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council and to request that the same may be placed before it.

1. The Society observes with pleasure that the Bill in question, is on the whole, a distinct improvement on the Act now in force and as such it will prove beneficial to the public at large. The Committee, however, begs to make a few suggestions, which, if adopted, will make the proposed measure still more acceptable to the people.

2. The Committee begs to suggest that the latter part of Section 2 of the Bill which contains a provision as to the appointment of Chief Judge of a Presidency Small Cause Court may be dropped altogether, so that any High Court Vakil or Attorney of the necessary standing may have a chance of rising to the position of Chief Judge along with Barristers and Advocates. The grounds for this suggestion, the Committee submits, are very strong. In the first place if High Court Vakils are considered eligible for posts of Judges in High Courts and in the capacity of such Judges are thought fit to decide appeals from the decisions of the Small Cause Court Judges, including Chief Judge, there seems to be no reason why they should be excluded from filling the post of Chief Judge in admittedly lower Courts. In the second place, the provision in question tends to disappoint and unnecessarily throw into back ground those High Court Vakils of distinguished abilities who have been discharging the duties of Judges in the Small Cause Courts for years together to the entire satisfaction of the public and Government, since they are debarred from aspiring to the highest post in those Courts and are superseded by men of less experience and standing. Should this suggestion of the Committee be carried out, it will be an evidence of the desire of Government to reward real merit without being influenced by accidental circumstances and thus give a sort of incentive to those High Court Vakils who may hereafter occupy the places of Judges in Small Cause Courts to work more heartily than they are expected to do under the present circumstances.

3. In Section 3, Sub-Section (1) of the Bill which refers to the framing of rules regarding the procedure and practice of the Small Cause Courts, the Committee begs to suggest that the words "in consultation with the Small Cause Court" may be inserted after the words "from time to time." This suggestion is made on the ground that High Court Judges being in most cases not aware of the difficulties of litigants in the Small Cause Courts, may have the advantage of the practical knowledge of the Judges of the lower Courts in framing rules of procedure and practice.

4. Section 5 of the Bill which proposes to add a new Section after Section 19 of the Act now in force, providing that when the right of the plaintiff and the relief claimed by him depend upon the proof or disproof of any right to or interest in immoveable property or any other title which the Court cannot finally determine, the plaint may be returned to the plaintiff to be presented to the Court having jurisdiction to determine the title. This new provision is evidently based upon the representation made by the late Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court of which an extract is given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill. But the principal ground urged in his letter above referred to has ceased to exist so far as the Bombay Small Cause Court is concerned since the appointment of an additional Judge from the month of August 1891. The Committee therefore begs to suggest that the Section above referred to should not be made applicable at least in the case of Bombay Small Cause Court. There is also another reason why the Section in question should be taken away.

The new provision, if enforced, will tend to involve poor suitors in heavy expenditure as they will be required to resort to the High Court even in petty cases. This they will be reluctant to do on most occasions, and thus there will be a practical denial of justice to them. Under these circumstances the Committee is of opinion that Government should, instead of depriving poor suitors of justice in the manner above referred to, rather strengthen the staff of Judges and extend the jurisdiction of the Courts as indicated in Khan Bahadur Hormusji Dadabhoy's letter quoted by the late Mr. Hart. If the above suggestion be acceded to, poor suitors will be able to get cheap and speedy justice.

Mr. Cleveland refuses to allow reporters to stand in the hall of his private house, to watch his doings and those of his family, and to give information at the door about his visitors and their comings and goings. He insists on his right to privacy. Probably no man in the United States, "The Nation" says, has suffered so much. A swarm of reporters followed him into the country on his wedding trip, and encamped in tents or lay concealed in the bushes, armed with field-glasses, around the house in which he passed his honeymoon, "like African savages around the lair of a wild beast." He was pursued in the same way into the Adirondacks, when he had a cottage there in his vacation during his Presidency. "The tormentors lay in wait for him and his wife in the surrounding woods, like the Iroquois or Pequots in the last century. They have dug up the hatchet against him again, now that he has been re-elected and become once more a public man."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Bruce Burnside, Chief Justice of Ceylon, has had the pleasure of shooting a crocodile, with one shot, which entered the saurian's mouth and broke his spine.

News reaches the Lahore paper of a sad accident at Bareilly. If our information be correct, says our contemporary, it is difficult to distinguish between the loaded and the "dummy" Lee-Metford cartridge, and this led to Lieutenant R. E. Watt, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, being accidentally shot through the body by a brother officer at aiming drill on the morning of the 22nd instant. One can but hope for the best, but the wound is presumably a dangerous one.

The number of volunteers for whom the capitation allowance has been passed this financial year reaches 22,431, an increase of 883 over last year.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, which left Rawalpindi on the 20th by road for Ferozepore, will now be railed through, the detach of the Sussex leaving Ferozepore on the arrival of the Highlanders.

The rifle meeting of the Imperial Service troops is fixed to commence at Meerut on the 24th and continue till the 28th instant. Ressaldar Mirza Kareem Beg, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed camp commandant.

As there is no monument of the late Sir Robert Sandeman at Quetta, it is proposed to order a bust from England, to be placed in the Sandeman Memorial Hall. The tombstone erected by Lady Sandeman over the grave of her husband at Lus Beyla is constructed of red granite and is stated to be very handsome.

The proposed establishment of a police training school at Chunar has been abandoned on the ground that that station is too out-of-the-way. Lucknow has been selected as being as central as could be desired, and arrangements are in progress for inaugurating the scheme at as early a date as possible.

Government has decided that in future the site of every cantonment must be selected by a committee subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government, the committee to consist of the general officer commanding, the chief civil officer and the principal medical officer of the district, the Sanitary Commissioner of the province, and the local executive or district engineer. Those who read our remarks upon the origin of cholera in a certain Gurkha regiment in the Hills, writes the Lahore paper, will readily understand how the necessity for such an order has been forced upon the Government of India. That the necessity should ever have arisen for such an order is a proof of the necessity for the reform we have advocated of the Staff of the army.

It is a curious fact that the first intimation received by the 7th Dragoon Guards of their impending move to Egypt should have been from a brewer in Cairo soliciting their custom on arrival there. As he went to the expense of sending a reply-paid telegram, he must either possess wonderfully accurate information or a great gift of prophecy.

It has been ruled in Madras that lotteries are liable to income-tax.

It having been decided to amalgamate the Bezvada-Extension Railway and the Bezvada-Godavari section of the East Coast Railway, the Government of Madras was recently called upon to submit amended revenue (revised) and budget estimates. The amalgamated figures are:—Revised, 1892-93—Receipts Rs. 1,31,000; Expenditure Rs. 91,000. Budget, 1893-94—Receipts Rs. 4,28,000; Expenditure Rs. 2,30,000.

The Secretary of State agrees with the Madras Government as to the conclusion it has arrived at as regards the alleged disabilities under which the Pariahs labour. Lord Kimberley presumes that in connection with the Madras Tenancy Bill the Madras Government will consider how far the Bill should confer some measure of occupancy right or other protection upon the sub-tenants of mirasidars and pattadars.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 18th February were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 79,474, and for goods, etc., Rs, 1,37,065, making altogether Rs 2,16,539, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 257-12-6. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,85,808-12-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 221-3-3.

The net earnings of the North-Western Railway main line were, in 1891-92, better by Rs. 23,60,323 than in the previous year, due mainly to large exports of grain to Europe. This gives a return of 4·32 per cent. per annum on the total capital outlay. The net earnings of the Sind Sagar and Khushalgurh branches amounted to Rs. 4,23,081 or Rs. 1,72,920 more than in 1890, giving a return of 1·27 per cent. per annum on the capital cost of those branches. The Peshin section continued to be worked at a loss, the net loss amounting to Rs. 12,26,178.

An extraordinary riot has occurred at Bogota, the capital of New Granada, owing to an article in a newspaper, deploring the ignorance of the labouring classes. Hundreds of artisans attacked the house of the writer, and the police intervening a riot resulted. The workmen committed many excesses. For a time the mob held the city. They sacked newspaper offices. The troops restored order. A hundred people were killed and 500 injured. The leaders of the mob have been executed.

The *Deccan Budget* says that from all accounts the new reduction scheme in Hyderabad, which was to bring about a saving of about two lakhs of rupees annually, is likely to end in there being an increase of expenditure.

Surgeon-Major D. F. Dymott has developed a vein of grim humour. Reporting on the Calicut Municipality, he says that vaccination, which is now compulsory, is by no means satisfactorily carried on: "Most of the children are at present protected, not by vaccination, but by small-pox, which has lately claimed many victims!" And the Acting Collector follows this by saying: "Vaccination in this district is by no means so simple a matter as the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner imagines."

The Assam Valley Mounted Rifles were, on Friday, inspected by General Channer, who said that he would have much pleasure in submitting a favourable report of the Corps to the Commander-in-Chief.

The troops engaged against the Lushais are now all on their way home, with the exception of one or two small companies waiting to receive fines. No further news of any decisive action has been received from the Chin country, and the Chins and Kachins seem to be giving our troops more trouble than they are worth.

Mr. Justice Sterling sustains Sir John Bridge's decision, regarding missing word competitions as illegal. It is suggested that the simplest mode of dealing with the £23,628 paid to the proprietors of *Pearson's Weekly* would be to repay it to Mr. Pearson, leaving the 460,000 contributors to sue him individually. Probably the better course would be for Mr. Pearson to hand the money to the Commissioners of the National Debt, in the hope that his shilling creditors would acquiesce.

The Bangalore *Evening Mail* states that the Mahogany tree is found to thrive at Hebbal, and that a plantation has been raised there and handed over for maintenance to the Forest Conservancy Department.

"The Orchid Review," a monthly periodical of 32 pages in a wrapper, which has already reached a second number, testifies to the progress of orchid worship. It embraces "orchidology in all its branches," and furnishes much information regarding what is doing in orchid cultivation and exhibitions at home and abroad. The "Review" is published by Messrs. West, Newman, and Co., of Hatton-garden.

The *Rangoon Gazette* protests against any idea of starting a Burma University, and states that the cry about the Calcutta University not adapting itself to the special needs of Burma is sheer nonsense.

Mr. Bolton, Secretary to the Bengal Board of Revenue, proceeds home on nine months' leave about the end of April. Promotion in Bengal is very rapid just now. The retirements of Mr. Tottenham, Mr. Beames, Mr. Trevor, and Mr. Grant are all notified in Saturday's *Gazette*; while Mr. Garrett and Mr. Kemble go in a few weeks under the thirty-five years' rule.

It is (says the Right Hon. James Bryce, in the *Westminster Gazette*) a singular illustration of the small extent to which even now the most eminent Americans are known in Europe that none of the daily papers gave more than a few lines of obituary notice to one of the most eloquent speakers of our time, and certainly the most remarkable churchman the United States have produced since Channing and Beecher. Few indeed have been the words said over him compared to those spent on Mr. Blaine. Yet his influence on his country has been incomparably greater. . . . Not the least striking evidence of his power was to be found in the short address, seven minutes long, which he used to give at the early morning chapel service in Harvard College. Few are the speakers who can escape out of platitudes in a sermon of seven minutes; and those who make the effort mostly do it by becoming sensational, probably by telling some pointed anecdote. Dr. Brooks needed to resort to no such devices. He rose in his first few sentences, like a strong-winged bird, into a serene atmosphere of meditation, stilling and thrilling the crowd that filled the chapel like a strain of solemn music. Few can have possessed in equal measure the power of touching what is best in men, and lifting them suddenly by sympathetic words to the elevation of high strung feeling and purpose which they cannot reach of themselves, save under some great wave of personal emotion.

Lord Brabourne died suddenly after a hearty breakfast, while walking from one room to another. Heart-disease was the cause.

A report which reaches us from the Kurram that Mr. Merk had called a jirga of the Waziris to consult them about the construction of a road through their territory, only refers probably to the old project of a road from Thal to Bannu. This very desirable link of frontier communication would certainly require Waziri assent or compulsion, and there has recently been some talk on the subject. Its construction would be a welcome result of Mr. Merk's mission.

A relic of the Franco-German war—a watch had lain in the earth for twenty-two years—has just been unearthed, and is now in the possession of the authorities of Frankfurt. A short time since the single graves of those warriors who fell at the Battle of Forbach on August 6, 1870, were opened, and their contents were removed to the larger plot of ground where the bulk of the slain were interred. Various articles of value worn by the soldiers who fell on that battle-field have been found. Among these was a silver watch, with a double gold rim, enclosed in a brass case. It was owing to the watch being encased in brass that on opening the grave it was found in such a good state of preservation. On the inside of one of the cases is the watchmaker's name, and, on enquiry being made at the horologist's, it was found that the watch belonged to a certain Herr Janisch, of Jacobsdorf. The glass of the watch is still intact, and the hands rigidly indicate the hour at which it is presumed its owner received his mortal wound.

Messrs. H. C. and W. Barker, the principal partners in Barker's Bank, have been arrested and brought before the Magistrate at the Mansion House on a charge of obtaining money, estimated at half-a-million sterling, under false pretences and fraud. The prosecution alleged that they issued a pamphlet throughout Great Britain, declaring that the Bank was solid, substantial and profitable; whereas it was insolvent, the result being that vast sums were entrusted to them. The prisoners complained of harsh treatment, since they had never tried to escape. They were admitted to very heavy bail.

Writes a globe-trotter:—Thrice blessed people of Benares! To live in the midst of this centre of Hinduism, to bathe daily in the sacred stream of "Ganga-Ji," to wander at will over the ruins of that ancient city where Buddha taught, to live, in short, under the immediate protection of some hundreds of gods with red faces and silver eyes! What do the silent and impassive old gods think of the globe-trotters who are permitted by the priests to enter the holy places and gaze on their terrifying features? Fortunately, observes the Punjab paper, the sight-seers do not speak in the language of the Vedas, or there might be trouble.

A large section of the Panslavists are dissatisfied with the idea of solving the Egyptian difficulty in French interests, and suggest that is is desirable that Russia should allow Great Britain a free hand in Egypt, and in return should give Russia a free hand on the Bosphorus. The Sultan would then be requested to remove to Broussa, England and Russia guaranteeing the integrity of her possessions in Asia Minor.

The success which has attended the recently established night school of instruction for officers of Volunteers has already resulted in the opening of a second school of the same kind. The "Volunteer Service Magazine" states that no fewer than fifty-five applications were sent in to attend the first school, but of these only twenty-five—the maximum limit—could be accepted. It is hoped, however, that during the course of the year there will be at least four night schools to eight day schools, each of a month's duration. These will be capable of affording instruction, every twelve months, to 100 officers of Volunteers, thus giving great facilities for obtaining thorough drill and discipline to those whose business avocations preclude their availing themselves of similar instruction during the day.

A propos of the alleged apparitions of the Virgin Mary to Virginie Fabre, a young girl of Salces, a village near Narbonne, the Bishop of Perpignan issued some time ago a pastoral letter warning the faithful against this "miracle," and advising them not to subscribe any money for building a chapel on the hill where the young shepherdess saw or fancied she saw the Virgin. But notwithstanding the Bishop's unbelief or disbelief the peasants, a Paris correspondent says, continued to flock to Mount Courtaleots, and money enough was collected to erect a small wooden chapel. Thousands of blind and infirm people come here from distant parts to be healed, On Monday, instead of the long awaited miracle, the faithful witnessed a shocking accident. A little gril of six, Jeanne Roque, was left too near a lighted wax taper, which set her clothes on fire. Her shrieks sent most of the pilgrims flying in all directions. Others threw their clothes upon her, but the flames were extinguished too late, and the poor child died in agony before the terrified spectators.

In view of the abnormal climatic conditions that have prevailed in Lower Bengal for some time past, it is interesting to learn that during the second half of last month several provinces of China suffered from a spell of cold weather of almost unequalled severity. Younan, it is stated, is the only province of China from which snowfalls have not been reported. Telegrams from Kwang-si state that the snowfall in the capital is the only occurrence of the kind during the past hundred years; while Ch'uan-chow, a prefecture in the south of the Province, has been visited by snow for the first-time in the "printed history" of the country. The intense cold has been severely felt by the poorer classes throughout the Empire. In the city of Nanking thirteen beggars were frozen to death during a single night, dying in front of the Mandarin's Yemen, whither they had crawled for relief. A native report states that so many people were frozen to death in various parts of the city that the charitable organisations were hard pressed to supply coffins for their burial. The books kept for the purpose by two out of the dozen or more charitable institutions of Nanking, show that some 250 infants were buried within ten days. The people of Nanking, it must be remembered, are more or less accustomed to severe winters and are better prepared to weather the cold than the inhabitants of the southern provinces. It is impossible, therefore, ever to estimate the mortality throughout the Empire at large.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 25.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor-General, has been pleased to nominate Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col A S Lethbridge, C S I, M D, General Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Beames is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Tottenham is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Mr T J C Grant has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The Services of Surgn-Major A E R Stephens, Bengal Estbt, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal in the Home Dept, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Govt.

The Services of Surgn-Capt J C Lamont, I M S, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam.

The Services of Surgn-Capt HE Banatvala, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon Mr Justice Tottenham of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at F

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Some interesting observations on the growth of children have been made at the Worcester School, New England. Of 3,250 subjects from five to twenty-one years of age some 66 per cent. were born Americans, 20 per cent. Irish, 7 per cent. English and Scotch, and 6 per cent. miscellaneous, or, as the report has it, "scattering," a term which, we trust, will not be permanently adopted into the American language, since it is neither elegant nor correct. It appears from the measurements that the male heads are longer than the female throughout the whole period of growth, and consequently throughout life. The difference in length varies year by year, it being, for example, three millimeters at the ages of eleven, twelve, and thirteen, and six or seven millimetres after that age. The annual increment is irregular in both sexes, there being periods of growth alternating with periods of rest. In girls the greatest length of head is reached at the beginning of their eighteenth year; in boys the head continues to grow until they are at least twenty-one. The period of greatest irregularity in the annual increment of the head is in the case of girls before, and in the case of boys after, the eleventh and twelth years.

The head alternately grows and ceases to grow in breadth. In girls the breadth is less than in boys, but the difference diminishes markedly about the eleventh year, and from this age until the fourteenth year the curves of breadth continue parallel. After that they become more widely separated. The age of maximum width in girls is seventeen; in boys the maximum is not reached until after twenty-one. Breadth of face appears to follow a similar law. In girls the maximum width is attained at seventeen, in boys at eighteen and upwards. Boys have the broader faces as a rule; but at the twelfth year girls' faces are almost as wide as boys.

With regard to stature boys at five are taller than girls, but the girls overtake them at the seventh year, and it is only at the ninth year that the boys again shoot away from them. At the twelfth year or thereabouts the girls suddenly become taller than the boys, and continue so until the fifteenth year, when the boys finally take the lead, and, while the girls stop growing at seventeen or so, the boys continue to grow until eighteen and afterwards. The figures for "height sitting" follow a similar law. Those for weight are also of the same character with minor differences.

Comparing the length of head with the stature, it appears that until the fifteenth year girls' heads are shorter in proportion to their stature than the heads of boys to their heights. At fifteen the ratio of the boys' length of head to stature suddenly drops, while that of girls gradually rises, indicating that in the adult the heads of women are proportionately longer than those of men. The same is true of the width of head and width of face. Except for about two years the limbs grow more rapidly than the trunk in boys, while in the case of girls the limbs grow faster than the trunk for about the same length of time as the trunk grows faster than the limbs. The results in general show that women arrive at maturity several years before men, and that for all measurements, except weight, they have completed their growth at eighteen.

Mr. A. H. Savage Landor, who has penetrated into the interior of Yeso, Japan, in order to paint and study the Ainos, or hairy people, of that country, recently described them to a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society as of a most degraded order. The true Aino villages are extremely dirty and swarming with vermin, chiefly a small black fly. Their marriage customs are extremely rudimentary, the Ainos disclaiming any idea of being better than bears or dogs. Their religious beliefs are in his opinion merely superstitions. Nevertheless, the people are good-humoured, and they have a European appearance. Strange to say, a number of their words resemble English ones; for example, chip, ship; do, day; mukku, musle; none, bone; ru, road; to, two, and wakka, water. In the remote region of the upper Tokachi, the Aino were found to be more hairy than elsewhere, and their arms are so unusually long that the measurements made across them when out-stretched were from three to five inches more than the whole stature. The future capital of Yezo, Hokkaida, is to be connected with the coast by roads in all directions.

Professor Marshall Ward, F.R.S., in a paper to the Royal Society, has given the results of further experiments of his tending to prove that by far the most powerful factor in the purification of the air and the water of rivers from bacteria is the sunlight. He finds, among other things, that the spores of anthrax (Bacillus Anthracis) were not killed by the high or low temperature employed, but by the direct solar rays.

In his presidential address to the Institution of Electrical Engineers, M. W. H. Preece, F.R.S., gave some further particulars of his experiments on telegraphing through the air between Lavernock Point, near Cardiff, and the island of Flat Holm, a distance of over three miles. The copper wire erected along the cliff at Lavernock was 1,237 yards long. The other, or secondary, wire on Flat Holm was 610 yards long. The currents induced in this wire by sending alternating currents in the longer wire were, he states, in close agreement with theory. He promised to read a separate paper on the subject to the society.

The researches of M. Raoul Pictet in France, and Professor Dewar in this country, have shown that chemical affinity tends to disappear at very low temperatures. This result has been predicted by Mr. S. Tolver Preston in his "Physics of the Ether," a most suggestive work, written by a deep thinker at a time when the importance of the ether in connection with all the physical forces was by no means recognised so fully as it is now. Mr. Preston must be regarded as a prophet of the ether cult. We have heard him discoursing by the hour on the part which it plays in cohesion, chemical affinity, and other physical forces fifteen years ago, and some of his conclusions have since been verified by laborious experiment. He is now resident in Hamburg, where he keeps abreast of all that is going on in physical science, and occasionally contributes a thoughtful paper to our scientific journals, for example, his recent letter in "Engineering" on a compound gun for producing what he calls planetary velocities—therein discussing an idea akin to that on which Jules Verne has based his "Trip to the Moon." Mr. Preston may be described as the "dark horse"—the Hermit of science, for although his name is familiar in scientific circles, he himself is rarely or never seen there. Yet he corresponds with many of our scientific leaders, such as Lord Kelvin, Professor Dewar, Professor Fitzgerald, of Dublin, and others. He is a former assistant of Lord Kelvin in sub-marine telegarph work.

Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, the American ethnologist, has discovered another example of Mexican feather-work in the Royal Armoury of Madrid. It is known as the shield of Philip the Second, for whom it was made in Spain, of cane and leather, in the shape of the Moorish adarga, and sent out to Mexico along with four designs of Spanish historical scenes and a centre-piece, which were beautifully copied on the shield in Mexican feather-mosaic by skiltul artists. The shield, in fact, is a wonderful example of the lost art of feather tapestry. Mrs. Nuttall hopes to succeed in explaining how it was done.

Arrangements have now been matured for the observation of the coming solar eclipse on April 15 to 16 next. The line of totality crosses South America from Charanah in Chili, to Para Cura, near Ceara, Brazil, and enters Africa at Point Palmerin between Bathurst and Dakar. The shadow finally leaves the earth in the heart of North Africa. Great Britain sends an expedition under Professor T. E. Thorpe to Bathurst, and another under Mr. A. Taylor to Ceara. The French have graciously lent a site for the observations at Fundium on the Salum River, 60 miles from Bathst.

Mons. Berthelot, the well-known French technicist, in a recent communication to the Academie des Sciences, states his belief in the sometime existence of an age of copper in addition to the three recognised archæological eons of stone, bronze (copper and tin), and iron. He bases his opinion chiefly upon an analysis of a piece of copper which had been found by Mons. de Sarzec in the course of antiquarian investigations in Mesopotamia, or Al Jezira, as the Arabs designate the famous stretch of country between the Euphrates and the Tigris. The fragment thus chemically determined proves to have neither tin nor zinc entering into its composition, there being simply traces of lead and arsenic. Water and the atmosphere had made ravages into the specimen, which was practically a sub-oxide or a compound of protoxide and metallic copper. As the ruins from which the piece of metal was taken are authoritatively considered to be more ancient than even those of Babylon, Mons. Berthelot does not hesitate to promulgate the theory that an age of copper preceded the bronze and iron periods, especially as the examination of the component parts of a portion of a metallic sceptre which, it is alleged, belonged to a Pharaoh who reigned in Egypt some 3,500 years B.C., showed no sign of the presence of tin.

The Compagnie du cheimin de fer d'inte et local de la Turbie has received a concession for the construction of a metre-gauge rack-and-pinion line in the Turbie district. The line will proceed from the Carnier plateau, at the boundary of the principality of Monaco, to Bordina, and thence to Turbie. A concession has also been granted for building a network of steam tramways for the conveyance of passengers and goods in the Charente and Charente Inferieure. The capital necessary for the establishment of these tramways is fixed at 7,790,000 fr. for the Charente-Inferieure and at 396,500 fr. for the Charente.

NOTICES.

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The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.
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Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH. Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
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THE BEST and CHEAPEST ever introduced, with a Guarantee to last a lifetime.

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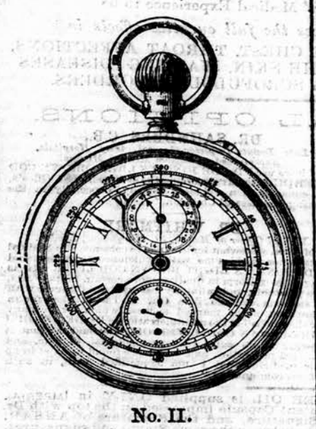

No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a first rate—and of the following description: Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balance-wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning.*

In Gold Engine Turned Case	...	...	...	...	Rs.	185
In Silver Plain Case...	...	...	...	...	„	90
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The addition of a Minute recorder as in illustration No. II to the Chronograph, costs Rs. 15 more in each case. Every watch is supplied in a good morocco-leather case with spare glass and main spring.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkiing, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
Invaluable to Residents in HOT COUNTRIES.

Is the best Preventive and Cure for

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
Mental Depression.	Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
Constipation.	Vomiting.
Giddiness.	Feverishness.
Thirst, &c.	Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not cake or get hard in warm and humid Climates.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative: it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

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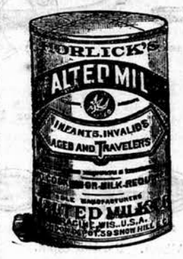
CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Horlick's Malted Milk.



The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

INFANTS. INVALIDS. THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

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CADBURY'S COCOA
ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
NO CHEMICALS USED.

"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike in quality."—*The Analyst.*

"The name Cadbury on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of Purity."—*Medical Annual.*

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
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Carnrick's Soluble Food.
The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.
All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.
Can be digested by the most delicate infant.
Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

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"I have ever examined."

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Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.
Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.
Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.
Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

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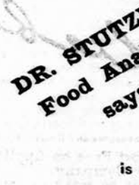

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. MIDY

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SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces a soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*

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—CLEAN—SHARP CUTTING—DURABLE
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Also EMERY CLOTH—GLASS PAPER—BLACK LEAD
LONDON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON

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STORMPROOF & PUNKAHPROOF.

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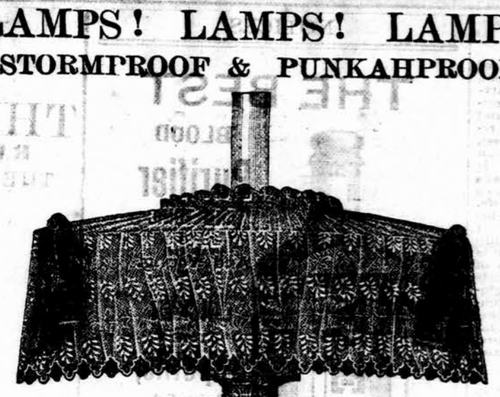

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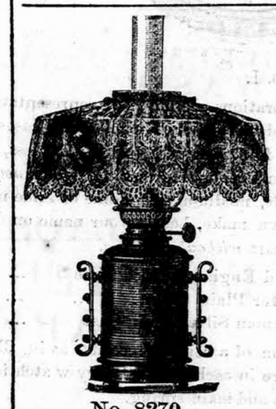

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IS MADE IN
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TRY IT. It is worth a little trouble to get a WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE, and enjoying it yourself, render a SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS and a FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY by recommending it.

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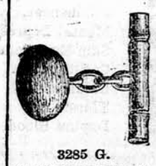

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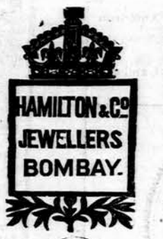

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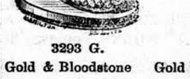

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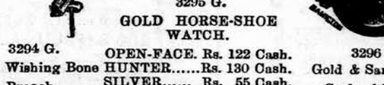

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3301 G. Rs. 14 Cash.

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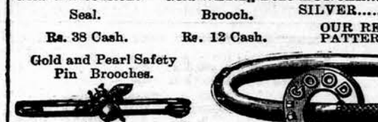
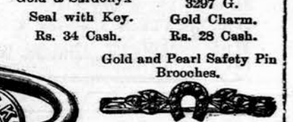


3303 G.
Gold Cable Albert. Rs. 105 Cash.



3304 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch. Any Initial.
Rs. 32 Cash.

3305 G.
Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 Cash.

3306 G.
Silver Thimble with Amethyst top, fitted in plush Slipper case, Rs. 3-8 Cash.

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Silver Gilt Brooch.
Rs. 9 Cash.

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